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[SIXPENCE.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Among all the glorious achievements which have reflected undying lustre on the English name, among all the great measures which our legislature has passed during a long series of ages, for the advancement both of national prosperity, and the general welfare of humanity, among all the claims we have established to the admiration of succeeding ages as the great diffusers of civilisation and benefactors of our species, there is none which has a stronger title to the gratitude of the world than the persevering efforts of the British government, continued for half a century, for the extinction of the African slave trade. Notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made by our rivals or enemies to depreciate the purity of our motives, and to ascribe to self-interest or to a tyrannical love of domination and intolerance for the customs of others, that course of action which really had its origin in the native generosity and humane inclinations of the British people, it is certain that posterity will do us justice, and that the good men of future times will regard with unmixed admiration the noble policy which we have pursued in reference to this great subject. From the period of 1784, when the frightful mortality in the West Indies and on the coast of Africa, with all those aggravated miseries caused by the proceedings of the slavers, attracted the attention of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and roused a religious nation to protest against the monstrous cruelties perpetrated on the benighted heathens of Ethiopia by men who dared to call themselves Christians, the exertions of our public men have been steadily directed to crush these enormities. Nor is this a matter for which any one political party in the state can take exclusive credit. Statesmen of all creeds and opinions have been forward to denounce and expose the mischief, to stigmatise its authors, to brand and crucify their abettors in the face of the civilized world, and to punish with deserved severity their crimes. Pitt and Fox, those intellectual giants who were the pillars of the empire, and whose names were the watch-word of contending factions, both joined with equal sincerity in the glorious work. The former uniformly gave his warmest support to every proposal which was made in Parliament for abolishing the slave trade; the latter had the crowning glory, which circumstances precluded to his rival, of suppressing it by legal enactment. Wyndham, Burke, Grenville, Huskisson, and Mackintosh, those philosophical minds who stood more aloof from the mere strife of party, lent their hearty co-operation. In this field the brightest triumphs of Brougham were achieved; and in days still more recent, Peel and Russell, Palmerston and Stanley, have been active in this warfare against the powers of darkness. These indeed are men who well deserve to be held

Lights of the world, and demigods of fame!

Nor was it only our legislators who were zealous in the cause. Vain would have been their efforts, had they not been, we will not say seconded, but spurred on, stimulated, and outstripped by the energies of the people. That love of freedom, which Nature has implanted in the breasts of Englishmen, in order that they might become the masters of the world, and set a bright example to the less noble nations of the Continent, was never more gloriously exemplified than on this question. Casting aside all love of lucre, and disregarding even the interests of commerce for more worthy purposes, they sacrificed property to an immense amount in abandoning the slave trade, that they might be no more contaminated by that moral plague, nor have on their heads the blood of the benighted children of Africa. At length their labours were consummated by the measure of 1833, which set the seal of triumph on the work, and for ever put an end to slavery within the circle of their wide-spread dominion. This is an act of which they may be more truly proud than even of the thousand victories which adorn the wondrous history of England.

Turning now to our neighbours of France, among whom the question of the right of search, in connection with the slave trade, now excites such keen discussion, what contrast can be more humiliating and disgraceful than that which their conduct offers? Down to the present day they have viewed our efforts with a cold indifference, and, for a long time, even with decided hostility. At the peace of 1814, and again in 1815, they resisted our solicitations to abolish the slave trade, which they were allowed, from too great indulgence on our part to their barbarous prejudices, to

continue for seven years longer, and not yet have they mustered courage, if ever they will, to imitate our example in giving freedom to the slave. Their ministers denounced even this tardy concession as "an anti-national treaty," and would fain have continued the trade to the present day. At length, after repeated entreaties—after every resource of diplomacy had been well nigh exhausted, and the instances of the British Government had been pushed to the last degree of urgency, they consented to a certain degree of co-operation in putting down the traffic still carried on; and in 1831 and 1833 treaties were concluded, granting power to search all ships suspected of being engaged in it, and, if found guilty of participation, to detain them, and send them for trial before the tribunals of their respective countries. Similar treaties were also concluded with European states, of less power, indeed, than France, but possessing greater commerce, and a more numerous maritime population, in proportion to their size. Holland, ever jealous of its naval strength and honour, Sweden and Denmark, those powerful limbs of the celebrated "armed neutrality" of the north, also acceded to the convention. Again in 1838 England took measures for obtaining the sanction of all the great powers of Christendom to a treaty still more extensive and effectual; France, apparently awakened to a sense of shame for her backwardness, eagerly joined in the endeavour, and even seemed bent on taking the lead in activity. The treaty was concluded, and signed in London by representatives of Austria, France, England, Prussia, and Russia. Well! how did France act? Did she remain faithful to her engagements, and adhere to the compact to which she had set her seal? Nothing of the kind. The ancient rancour of her people against England had been roused anew by the political events of 1840, and her politicians pretended to discover that it would be dishonourable, forsooth! to keep the faith they had pledged, and remain parties to a treaty to which the whole of Christian Europe had acceded. On the shaftlowest of all pretences,—that it would interfere with and embarrass the operations of legitimate commerce in the tropical seas—as if England had no commerce!—the French government refused to ratify the treaty, without which of course it became mere waste paper. And now, not content with this, her rabid politicians are seeking to annul the ratified treaties of 1831 and 1833, which have been the unquestioned law of the seas for ten years, and have been acted upon in every part of the Atlantic, with less inconvenience to

commerce than the most sanguine friend of humanity could have anticipated, and with enduring benefit to that unfortunate race for whose good they were concluded. It appears to be the general expectation, that the legislature of France, a country which claims, in the height of its presumption and vanity, to be the metropolis of civilisation, will address their sovereign to abrogate these conventions.

Can the history of nations afford a parallel to the infamy of the conduct we have detailed? Is such faithlessness to be tolerated in an age which boasts its superior morality, and among a people which vaunts its enlightenment? If the war party in France, which, in the excess of its hatred to us, would stop short at no crime—could they but hound on their king's ministers to cry "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war,"—should be successful in its present object, that success will be fatal to the character of their government and their country, which has already received several heavy blows; but we trust that M. Guizot, who has evinced an honourable attachment to the faith of these treaties, will resist their violation to the last. It is not enough, it would seem, to sneak meanly out of an engagement into which they had recently entered, under the pretext that the forms of diplomacy allowed them to refuse to set their seal to their own treaty, but national compacts of long standing, which had become part of the public law of Europe, and acquired a sacred character in the eyes of her jurists, are to be broken through and cast to the winds! Should they dare to commit this act of treachery, "Punic faith" will no longer be the word, but "Gallic faith." No country will henceforth make a treaty with the French, or it will make it only to depart from it at the first convenient moment. Their name will become a by-word among the nations. Avoided and detested, no state which respects itself will court their amity, or seek their intercourse; they will be regarded as the wolves of Europe.

But to the people of England we say—go on in your glorious career, disregarding alike the faithlessness of pretended friends, or the menaces and hostility of avowed enemies. Relax not in your efforts, nor turn aside from the good work, and be satisfied that you are already on the eve of final triumph. The measures which your Government have passed have well-nigh crushed the Hydra; and the treaties which are in negotiation with Spain and Portugal, with Brazil and the South American powers, will, ere long, sweep from the seas the last vestiges of this accursed traffic.



RESOLUTION BAY, MARQUESAS ISLAND.

This "worthless cluster" of islands has lately been taken possession of by the French Government, by whom they are regarded of such importance as to be referred to in the King's speech. "By the occupation of the Marquesas Islands," said Louis Philippe a few days since, "I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge of which the necessity had long been felt." It may be interesting, therefore, to glance at the actual worth of this newly-acquired possession of the French, which, we suspect, will be found far below the royal estimate.

The Marquesas, then, were so called in honour of the Marquis de Mendoza, Viceroy of Peru, at the time of their discovery in 1595, by the Spanish navigator Mendana de Neyra, whence the cluster is also called the Mendana Archipelago. After being long forgotten, they were re-discovered and attentively examined by Cook: they lie in the Pacific Ocean, and extend about 200 miles in a north-east and south-west direction, between 10° 30' and 7° 50' S. lat., and 139° and 141° W. long. A wide channel divides them into two groups, of which the south-eastern contains five, and the north-eastern eight islands. The latter, having

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been discovered by the Americans in 1797, are also called Washington's Islands. They were examined in 1804 by Krusenstern, and have since been frequently touched at by British and American ships. The largest islands of the southern group are Santa Dominica, or Hevaoa; Santa Christina, or Tahuata; and Hood's Island, or Tiboa: they are about ten miles in length. The principal islands of the northern group are Noukahivah, Nahuga, and Naopa. Noukahivah, the largest, is nearly twenty miles long and seventy miles in circumference. Each island is traversed lengthwise by rocky mountains, which, in the larger one, rise to 2000 or 3000 feet; and from this ridge are offsets extending to the sea shore, and thus dividing the low land into valleys, which are fertile and picturesque, and copiously watered. The coast is rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten. Noukahivah is decidedly of volcanic origin, and of rich soil; and "A Recent Visitor to the Marquesas" (in the *Times*) states this to be the only island which possesses "anything like a harbour or anchorage;" he mentions also two natural curiosities—one, an enormous tree, 108 feet in girth, measured by his own hands, and which was, probably, flourishing before the flood; the other, an intoxicating spring of water: in Murray's "Encyclopædia of Geography," too, is mentioned a cascade in Noukahivah, 2000 feet high.

The climate is very healthy, but rather warm, the thermometer seldom descending below 64° or 68°; in June it is about 80°. Rain is the characteristic of winter; but sometimes the want of rain for nine or ten months causes famine. The prevailing wind is the eastern trade-wind, which blows strongest in autumn. Thunder storms are of rare occurrence. The coconut, bread-fruit, and papaw are the principal fruit trees; and bananas, sweet potatoes, and taro are cultivated. The sugar-cane is abundant, of large growth, and excellent quality: tobacco is much raised, and the wild cotton superior; but the natives make their garments from the bark of the mulberry-tree. From the plant which yields the liquor *kava* they also make their mats. The animals are hogs and rats; the dog is wanting; fish is abundant, and commonly eaten.

Thus far, little appears unfavourable to the French occupation of these islands; but the character of the inhabitants remains to be described. They belong to the Society and Sandwich Islands race, as is evident from their language and bodily conformation. Their complexion is of a dark copper, but the women are much lighter than the men. Their figure has been described as the most finely formed of almost any known race; and Langedorf states the measure taken of the body of one of their chiefs to have agreed exactly with the proportions of the Apollo Belvidere. As in the case of the Patagonians, however, this fine stature is an exception, and not the average; for later travellers state the men to vary in height from 4ft. 10in. to 6ft. They tattoo the body more perfectly than any other nation; distinguished persons are covered with figures of very beautiful pattern, so that the skin becomes the mere canvas of a picture. The women have handsome features, but ill-formed limbs, and they hold virtue in scarcely any estimation. The latest accounts represent the people to be cannibals, eating the bodies of their enemies who are killed in battle, and of other persons at the instigation of their priests, or rather sorcerers: in time of famine, too, women and children are killed for food. Their sorcerers have great influence over the people, and have hitherto frustrated the labours of Christian missionaries in the islands; although the natives have otherwise shown themselves friendly to Europeans, and they are ordinarily friendly, open, and engaging. Krusenstern states the population of the entire cluster to be about 40,000, of whom 18,000 are assigned to Noukahivah.

The people have chiefs, but they are without authority: all are subject to King Yutete, whose barbarous state proved very amusing to his recent French visitors: his holiday costume was limited to a French colonel's uniform and one shirt; while that of the Queen consisted of only one petticoat, which had long done theatrical duty on board the French Admiral's frigate. The "Recent Visitor" (in the *Times*) has lately smoked a cigar with his naked Majesty, who is a fat good-natured savage, lolling all day under a shady tree in Resolution Bay. This correspondent, having visited the entire group, asserts that, "as to soil, harbour, situation, and appropriateness for either occupation or emigration, the Marquesas are the most worthless cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean; and so far from whalers and other ships being able to procure supplies of hogs, fruit, and vegetables, the scanty inhabitants can hardly maintain themselves." Nevertheless, the French papers state that the Danaë frigate is ordered to convoy two transports to the Marquesas, laden with troops and stores for the new colony: the appointment of Capt. Bruat, as Governor, has been announced by royal ordonnance, dated Jan. 4; and a sub-commissioner, principal secretary, and four secretaries of the marine are about to be nominated to make up the local government; this being the first act of "the last French farce" of colonization.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Spanish and right of search questions are the leading topics in the Paris papers of Saturday and Sunday. The Opposition prints predict some hostile amendment on the latter during the debates on the address. It was stated that the Cabinet was confident in its strength, to resist successfully the introduction of any obnoxious paragraph demanding the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, although some declaration against their principle might be expected to pass.

The execution of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly by the authorities of Bockhara, on a charge of being spies, is noticed in *Galignani*, and the Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Herald* furnishes that journal with the following circumstantial details of the melancholy event:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 21.—We have for some time past had unpleasant reports in circulation concerning the fate of two British officers of great merit who were travelling in Central Asia, and were detained as prisoners at Bockhara; but as the climax of their misfortunes might possibly have been unfounded, I abstained from alluding to them, lest their mention should create uneasiness and distress among their friends at home. Hearing, however, now that the details regarding these gentlemen have been confirmed by official communication, there is no longer any necessity of withholding the facts. The two officers in question were Colonel Stoddart, formerly attached to the mission in Persia, and Captain Conolly, who wrote a most interesting work of his travels in Central Asia, and who was here in 1837 or 1838. They were seized by the authorities of Bockhara as spies, and could, it is said, have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and, after a number of trials and sufferings, they were at last taken from prison to the market-place, where Colonel Stoddart was first beheaded. That having been done, Captain Conolly could still have saved himself had he consented to embrace Islamism. He firmly rejected this offer, and he also immediately fell under the headman's knife. Such is the relation as I learnt it. Both must have been Government agents, one bound to Khiva, the other to Khokan. Communications with that distant part of the world are so irregular and uncertain, that it strikes me as being still possible that our countrymen alluded to may be in existence, whilst their friends mourn over their deaths.

The overdue London mail of Thursday was received simultaneously with that of Friday, at a late hour on Sunday morning in the French capital, where the weather continued terrific, and the accounts of damages, both from the interior and exterior, supplied lamentable details.

The *Courrier Francais* mentions a rumour that the Committee of the Peers has in its address adopted a paragraph against the right of search.

The *Courrier Francais* says:—It was stated last evening, in the best-informed circles, that the ministry had come to the resolution to retire in a body, or to dissolve the Chamber, if it should not succeed in keeping out from the address the paragraph relating to the right of search, which the grand majority of the Deputies of all shades of opinion desire to introduce.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following with regard to the Baron Thierry:—Our readers will remember that pretensions had been set up by Baron Thierry to the possession of New Zealand as a sovereign chief, but that his claim having been disputed by the English Government, he contented himself with remaining at New Zealand as a simple landowner with some thirty or forty leagues of territory, but it was not generally known that he had also declared himself king of a portion of the Marquesas, and received a formal recognition of his authority from the chiefs. Then follows the act of recognition:—"We, kings and chiefs of this island (Nukahivah), take a solemn oath in favour of the person of Baron Charles de Thierry, our King and Governor—an oath by which, according to our ancient customs, whoever shall insult his person, flag, or property, will become our mortal enemy."—Signed at the port of Anna Maria, in the island of Nukahivah, the 21st day of the year 1835, and the first of the reign of our sovereign King Charles. The King of Poohaha, grand priest; the chief of Vavanova, King of Partna; the chief of Nehetro, King of Nukahivah; the King of Horoga; the King of Tipu; the sovereign of Piatine, Queen of Happa; the sovereign of Gobohatu, Queen of Nukahivah; the chief of Mamanoha, King of Happa.—Witnessed by Edward Fergus.

With this is the following certificate:—"We hereby certify that we have seen the flag of the Baron de Thierry, sovereign Chief of New Zealand and King of Nukahivah, hoisted at the port of Anna Maria by the chiefs and Kings of that island, the 22nd of July, 1835."

The *Constitutionnel* adds that the flag and royal seal of the Baron de Thierry were sent officially to Admiral Rosamel, the French Minister of Marine, in 1838.

The contents of the Paris papers of Tuesday are of little interest. In the absence of news they are chiefly occupied with denunciations of England and the English, and blustering demands for the abrogation of the right-of-search treaties. The committee appointed to draw up the address in reply to the Royal Speech received on Monday the explanations of all the ministers (with the exception of the Minister of Commerce) in regard to their respective departments. At this meeting Messrs. Odilon Barrot and Dupin deprecated the policy of M. Guizot on the right-of-search question, and were opposed in their turn by Messrs. Dumon, Hebert, Felix Real, and Debeleyme. The last two deputies, however, joined M. Bignon in demanding that a paragraph suggesting negotiations on the subject should form part of the Address. The Spanish question was next discussed.

The committee appointed to draw up the address in the Chamber of Peers had nearly concluded their labours. The Duke of Glucksburg, chairman of the committee, was to send the address to the Chamber on Wednesday, with a view to its being debated in the course of the week. The Opposition journals express a confident belief that M. Guizot will give way on the right-of-search question. His friends appear to be of a different opinion, and seem to think that he will not swerve in the slightest degree from his purpose, and that if he maintains this resolution he will be enabled to command a majority. The question is literally one of peace or war. The effects of the late hurricane appear to have been as severe in France as in England. At Bordeax the floods were so extensive that the mail did not arrive until several hours after it was due, and was then conveyed part of the distance in a boat. The Saone had risen six feet in twenty-four hours.

SPAIN.—We are gratified at being enabled to state that there are every grounds to expect that the misunderstanding between the Spanish and French Cabinets will be arranged in an amicable manner, without sacrifice of personal dignity on the one hand, and with full satisfaction for substantial complaints on the other.

An Englishman named Scott, and calling himself colonel and agent in the service of Abdel Kader, had been making himself very busy and ridiculous in the *cafés* at Bayonne, by attempting to induce Spanish officers to enlist for the *Emir*. Unfortunately the colonel could not pay his bill, and his baggage was seized by the Italian landlord of the Quatre Nacons.

A melancholy shipwreck occurred at the entrance of the port of Passages. The lost vessel was from Monte Video, and had on board three ladies. Every body perished with the exception of the captain.

A petition to the Chamber of Deputies for the transportation of gipsies to the Marquesas is being numerously signed. These vagrants are a perfect nuisance in the neighbourhood.

The Belvidera sailed from Toulon on the 7th for Malta. On the same day a boat belonging to the Frieland, 120 guns, was capsized, and 4 men out of 15 were unfortunately drowned. On the 8th the war steamer Ramier left Toulon for Tunis.

A battalion of 702 men is ordered to be formed immediately at Brest, for the Marquesas. The force at present there are two companies of the 3rd Marine Regiment, 21 artillermen, and 18 engineers. The 17th company of artillery is also under orders.

Captain Pereira, who a few months ago stole the colours of the regiment of Isabella II., and attempted to enter Portugal, has been ordered to be confined as a lunatic in the asylum at Valladolid. This will be a severe punishment to the young man, who is more foolish than mad.

Disputes between the Political Chief of Bilbao and the new Ayuntamiento continue, and much angry feelings prevail between the parties.

The forced contribution at Barcelona appears to have made but little progress, and great discontent prevails on the subject. Fear, anxiety, and resentment appear to have taken possession of every mind. Up to the 8th instant, at six o'clock in the evening, the total amount received of the moiety levied on commerce and trade was 786,008 reals, or about one eighth of what those branches are to pay, and from the proprietary only 19,475 reals, or £195, whilst the amount demanded is 6,000,000, or £60,000! From both species of property the total amount, as yet collected, is about £8000, from the commencement up to the latest date; the difference to be yet paid up is £112,000, and for this only four days are yet to run: £28,000 per day must then have been paid!

It was said that the officers of the National Guard at Madrid intended to present an address to the Government, praying for the adoption of measures against the licentiousness of the daily press. The editor of *El Sol*, having been informed that some violence was contemplated against him, immediately waited on the Political Chief, to apprise him of his fears. This functionary hastened to reassure him, and promised him the protection of the authorities. No illegal attempt was made, and the conduct of the Government on that occasion had dispelled the apprehensions of the friends of the liberty of the press.

PORUGAL.—LISBON, Jan. 9.—The Cortes were opened by the Queen in person on the 2nd instant.

The sessions of the past week have been taken up with the usual preliminaries, and, in all probability, another or two will elapse without any business of importance being entered upon. This is not to be wondered at, when, in 1840, fifteen days were actually wasted in discussing the literal meaning and value of the word "co-operate." This is no ill-natured criticism, but a positive fact. On the second day of the meeting of the members, their whole time was occupied in high controversy relative to the election of the president, and whether the presidency should be an annual one or otherwise. This debate led to another difficulty, which was, how was the beginning and end of the legislative year to be considered and decided; and, finally, an adjournment of the question was proposed, as being too intricate and important for any hasty determination respecting it. Such is the sort of Parliament to which the interests, and almost vitality of the country, are confided! It cannot be denied that there are, among the members of both Houses, men of very superior talent, but if it is never brought into action, the people they represent are bereaved of the support they calculate and depend upon. Patriotism, as I have often said, is unknown among them, or, if felt, unpractised.

A portarion "royal order" has been forwarded to the committee (*Junta*) appointed for the regulation of the tariff, relative to the prohibition of the importation of all classes of paper of foreign manufacture, requesting them to propose the best method of carrying this resolution into effect; another, that coal-dust shall henceforward pay 100 reis duty the quintal.

There is no news stirring, and the public tranquillity has in no way been interrupted in any part of the kingdom. The royal family continue to enjoy excellent health.

HANOVER, Jan. 9.—His Royal Highness the Crown Prince set out to-day for Altenburg, to spend a short time with his august bride. It is expected that his Majesty will also go to Altenburg before he returns to Hanover. Prince Seim, immediately on the departure of the Crown Prince, left the apartments which he has hitherto occupied in the palace of the Fürstenhof, and removed to apartments in the royal palace. Workmen are already employed in putting in order the apartments left by the prince, which are to be ready by the end of this month, that palace being intended for the future residence of the Crown Prince. The time of his marriage has not been made known officially, but it seems certain that it will take place in the second half of next month.

DUTCH AND GERMAN PAPERS.—AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.—The *Staats Courant* publishes the additional article to the convention with France for the transmission of letters and journals between the two kingdoms, by which additional articles they are, to be sent in transit through Belgium, by the shortest route, that is, between the French office at Lille, and the Dutch office at Breda.

JAN. 13.—We learn that a great number of our principal commercial houses have signed a petition to the Second Chamber of the States-General, containing numerous objections of our merchants to the treaty concluded with Belgium on the 5th of November last year.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 13.—On the 7th of this month, in the evening, the English barque the Centenary, Captain James Foster, with a cargo of beans, bound from Alexandria (in Egypt) to Rotterdam, was stranded on the Banjaard. The crew, consisting of fifteen men, including an English and a Flemish pilot, have arrived at Scharrendyke, and are placed under quar-

tine. On the 9th the vessel lay on one side; and it is probable that, in consequence of the stormy weather, but little of the cargo will be saved.

A despatch has been received from the Vice-Consul of the Netherlands at Dantzig, who states that an iron lighthouse has been erected at the extreme end of the east part of the harbour; it is 55 feet above the level of the sea.

Private letters received at Rotterdam state that on the 9th of September last another fire took place at Sourabaya, which reduced to ashes nine hundred houses, of which four hundred were of brick and roofed with tiles. The particulars are not known, but it is believed that the Commercial Company has not suffered any loss on this occasion.

The *Petersburgh Journal of Commerce* of the 28th of December gives the list of the articles of the tariff, the import duty on which is changed. Among them are woollen cloths and shawls; English, French, and German cotton, silk, woollen, and mixed manufactured goods; and all articles worked and embroidered with coloured patterns, in the manner of the Turkish and Cashmere goods; likewise all those which have merely worked and embroidered borders woven or sewed to them; and all new manufactures of this kind; the duty on which will be 9 rubles 45 copecks silver.

GREECE.—Affairs in this country are becoming more and more critical. It appears to be a matter beyond all doubt, that the treasury is completely empty. At the first council of ministers after his nomination, Monsieur Silvergo, by seizing hold of the King by the hand, and by various other sayings and doings, gave ample proof of being mad, and the wits of Athens of course asserted that the first sight of the empty chest drove him so. Be this as it may, it was evident enough that another minister must be looked for; but such is the notoriety of the difficulties of the King in his financial affairs, that, although men of all parties have been applied to, not one has been found to undertake the hopeless task of "making a silk purse out of a sow's ear," or, in other words, to squeeze money out of a people reduced to complete beggary by the grinding system of the Bavarians.

Suddenly, after two years' refusal to listen to all reason, it appears that the Greek Government has notified to the British mission here that the justness of the claims of the British merchants arising from the detention of their vessels at Patras, and overcharged duty on currants in 1840, is acknowledged; but it is said that, in making this avowal, the Greek Government asserts its incapacity of paying the claims, which amount to the enormous sum of £900. It must not, however, be supposed that King Otto has given in with a good grace; for it is well known that Lord Aberdeen has been obliged to reiterate Lord Palmerston's threat of sending an English squadron to Greece to bring him to reason; and it is only the knowledge King Otto had that such an event would have been the signal for a revolution throughout Greece that has induced him to own himself in the wrong. But what a humiliating confession for a Government to make, that it cannot afford to return a sum of £900, which it owns no right to possess itself of!

AMERICA.—ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.—UNITED STATES.—The fine steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Liverpool about nine o'clock on Sunday night last. She sailed on the 3rd from Halifax, about ten at night, and has consequently made the passage across the Atlantic in less than twelve days, bringing twenty-four passengers. Captain Hewitt has been presented by his passengers with a handsome piece of plate. The news by the present arrival, although extending over twelve days, is by no means prolific in interest.

Congress was in session, but the public business had, as usual, been impeded by needless declamation and personal squabbling. Nearly a month of the session had been consumed, and as only two months remained for business, there was little hope of much, if any, progress being made with the tariff, the exchequer, and other topics of paramount importance.

The intelligence which had been received from this country respecting the termination of the war between Great Britain and China had not been without a favourable effect upon trade. The price of tea had become depreciated, and brother Jonathan fondly anticipated that he would share with his friend and relation, John Bull, the full tide of success likely to result from the cessation of hostilities.

A new and splendid packet-ship, of 1000 tons burthen, named the Ashburton, had just been completed, and would sail for Liverpool on the 7th inst. Her cabin is described as one of the finest specimens of naval joinery ever seen in the States. Two other large ships, intended for the Liverpool packet trade, were in progress. It is remarkable that the merchants of New York should be extending their shipping at a moment when their operations are so much interfered with by the late augmentation of import duties.

It is gratifying to find that the question of State indebtedness and repudiation was undergoing a thorough discussion, not merely in the newspapers, but in the States Legislatures. With the exception of the Governor of the State of Mississippi, who had approved of the repudiation robbery, all the other Governors in their inaugural addresses, and the press generally, had condemned such dishonesty, and expressed themselves in strong and manly terms respecting the necessity of preserving the national honour unstained and inviolate.

A court-martial was being held at Brooklyn, respecting the late mutiny on board the Somers, the horrifying details of which are already before the English public. The inquiry had not terminated, but, as far as it had progressed, the belief was general that the commander and officers had performed a perfectly justifiable act in condemning and hanging the chief parties implicated in that nefarious business.

The news from South America is not devoid of interest. A young general, named Herculis, who was recently banished from Peru, had secretly returned with 300 men; and in a battle had defeated General Jorrico, with a much larger force, leaving a number dead on the field. Peru was, as may be imagined, in a very unsettled state, and the victor had possessed himself of all the northern provinces. Bolivia was quiet, and Chili in a prosperous state, going, as the Americans say, "a-head." It is asserted, in the accounts from Buenos Ayres, that Rivera, the President of Monte Video, had formed an alliance with the insurgents in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, and that in consequence the Brazilian Chargé d'Affairs had demanded his passports.

The news from Mexico and Texas is unimportant. Santa Anna was still residing at his country-house, in the state of Vera Cruz. The message of Houston, the President of Texas, has given general satisfaction. A vessel (the Emeline) arrived at New York from Tampico reported that an English man-of-war brig, which had been expected for several days, had come in on the day of her sailing (December the 5th) for the purpose of receiving, for transportation to England, a large amount of specie. A conducta was expected at Tampico from the interior on the 15th of the same month with a million and a half dollars, of which 200,000 were destined for New Orleans. The captain also reported the wreck of the English brig Prince Albert on the south side of Tampico bar. The value of the vessel and cargo was estimated at 240,000 dollars, which would prove a total loss.

Colonel Watson Webb, the famous editor of the *Courier and Inquirer*, after presenting to the New York District Court what one of his brother journalists calls a "jolly sum" in his schedule, hands in the following as his assets:—"I state to the court that I have not made out any schedule of property because I have no real estate whatever, except what is described in schedule A, and which is encumbered far beyond its value. So also with regard to the personal estate

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to property has not been experienced since this island became a British colony.

THE BRAZILS.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, late ambassador extraordinary to the Persian court, arrived per her Britannic Majesty's steamer Salamander, on the 11th ultimō, on a special mission from the court of St. James to the court of Brazil. The presentation of the right hon. gentleman took place on the 19th, when his excellency was received with due honour and paid to an ambassador.

Her Majesty's packet Express, Lieutenant Herrick commander, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday last, and landed mails from the Brazils, bringing advices from Rio de Janeiro (whence she has come home direct) to the 27th of November, the day of her sailing, and having on freight about £40,000 in gold and diamonds.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CARMARTHEN.—ATROCIOS MURDER.—A most dreadful murder has lately been committed in the parish of Llanon, in the county of Carmarthen, it is supposed by one Margaret Hughes, and her daughter, Elizabeth Hughes, on the bodies of two male infant children, of which the former was delivered about the beginning of the present month. We have not been able to collect the whole of the particulars of this most unnatural murder, but it appears that Margaret Hughes, whose husband was transported, told one of her neighbours she had dreamed one of their children had fallen into an old coal-pit, and said it would be better to have it filled up, fearing an accident might occur. It seems the daughter intended employing a person to fill it up, which gave rise to a suspicion that something was wrong; upon which E. Thomas, constable, and others were induced to examine the pit, where, to their horror, they found the bodies of two fine newly-born male infant children. Evidence as to the criminality of the two prisoners was taken before Mr. W. Chambers, sen., when both were committed to take their trial at the ensuing assizes.

DOVER.—On Sunday last a very singular circumstance occurred at St. Mary's Church, Dover. A young woman actually forbade her own banns, much to the astonishment of the clergyman, and to the very great surprise of the congregation. Not content with raising her own voice in public protest against the odious match, and "to make assurance doubly sure," the fair damsel enlisted her mother into the service, and having performed the duet of "I forbid the banns," they took their departure from the church. The young woman, who is a servant at the Rose, had been previously informed that although the banns were published, she was not compelled to change her name; but having some misgivings, and much dread of becoming Mrs. —— (which the banns aforesaid proposed she should do), she adopted the above novel course, and herself threw in the way "the just cause and impediment." The hapless swain will not fail to remember that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

HINDLEY.—DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.—The *Manchester Guardian* says that the Rev. W. Corbett, the Catholic minister of that place, has just opened an institution for the diffusion of knowledge; and the entire expense of preparing the building, supplying it with books and papers, paying the teachers and others in attendance, and every further cost incidental to the undertaking, he purposes defraying from his own private purse. A great number of the inhabitants will, doubtless, avail themselves of this liberal and enlightened generosity; indeed, there is an almost universal feeling of gratitude expressed in favour of the rev. gentleman.

LANCASHIRE.—AN EFFECTUAL OPIATE.—A few days ago a simple lad, in the employment of a respectable firm in the Lake district, had been threatened by the foreman with a flogging for neglect of duty. This threat preyed so much upon his mind as to deprive him of sleep for several nights. At length, to obtain some relief, he communicated his distress to two of his companions, expressing his wish that the flogging was over; that he could neither sleep nor eat for the thoughts of it. His companions told him that the remedy for his complaint might easily be provided, and that, if he would go to the stable, and submit to be tied up, they would apply the punishment, the expectation of which caused him so much apprehension. This the lad immediately complied with; and the next morning, upon returning to his work, told them he was very glad it was over, as he had slept very comfortably.

LEAMINGTON SPA.—Gaieties and festivities follow each other in rapid succession at this fashionable watering-place, which is now filled with visitors. A ball was given at the Shire-hall in Warwick, on Tuesday evening last, by the Odd Fellows, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, established by the Society, when upwards of six hundred persons were present. A grand *déjeune* was served in sumptuous style, at the Regent Hotel here, on Thursday evening, in honour of the nuptials of Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq., with Miss Reynell; the Earl and Countess of Ripon, Earl of Enniskillen, Hon. Lowry Cole, &c., being among the number of the guests. Doctor Jephson has distributed during the past week to the poor of the parish more than a thousand tickets for the supply of coal, each entitling the bearer to three hundred weight; and several other seasonable acts of charity have been performed by the wealthier classes for the relief and comfort of the necessitous.

LIVERPOOL.—PROSECUTION FOR SABBATH-BREAKING.—Five cases of alleged Sabbath profanation were brought before Mr. Rushton, stipendiary magistrate, at the Police Court, and excited the attention of an immense number of the merchants and other inhabitants of the town, partly on account of the extraordinary and unusual nature of the proceedings themselves, and partly because Mr. R. Gladstone (the mayor of the borough, and the brother of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade) was one of the parties mainly interested in the result. His worship occupied a seat on the right of the bench, surrounded by several gentlemen. The first case investigated was that of Joseph Sheppard, a news-vendor, of Vauxhall-road, who had been summoned on a charge of having his shop open for the sale of the London journals and other publications on the preceding Sunday. This was the third occasion, during as many weeks, on which Sheppard had been summoned on a similar charge. On the two former occasions he had been fined in the penalty of 5s. for each offence, but on both he informed the court that it was utterly impossible for him to meet the demands of his customers unless his shop was open on the Sunday; that he was determined to keep it open, even though he should thereby subject himself to a 5s. penalty for every infraction of the act during the next twelve months; and that he could not understand why he, a poor man, should be singled out as an object of persecution, while the mayor was permitted with impunity to ride to and from church in his carriage, the public news-rooms of the town were kept open, and many of the more respectable of the inhabitants were allowed to indulge themselves in other practices on the Sabbath, of a like profanatory nature! Mr. Rushton, while he admitted the justness of this line of reasoning, and the necessity that existed for having caution exercised on the part of those who instituted prosecutions of the kind, declared, at the same time, that he had only to deal with such cases as might happen to be brought before him, and that as infractions of the act had taken place in that instance, the fines should be paid. Finding that he had been fined a second time, and wishing to bring the subject more at large before the public, Sheppard had summons served this week upon William Spence, the mayor's coachman, for having driven his worship to and from church on Sunday last, and also upon John Jones, the master of the Exchange; David Hughes, the master of the Lyceum; and Edward Griffiths, the master of the Atheneum news-room, for having had those respective rooms open for public amusement and instruction upon Sunday last. This mode of retort upon Sheppard's part, which was rather unexpected, has evidently been commenced with a view of suppressing what he calls "the persecution" carried on against himself. It appeared that the prosecution against Sheppard had been instituted by the churchwardens of the parish, and the case being clearly proved, he was fined five shillings. The case against the mayor's coachman was then proceeded with. Mr. Shuttleworth, the deputy town-clerk, who appeared on behalf of the defendant, contended that the latter was not a person within the meaning of the Act of Parliament under which the information had been laid. The act provided, that "no tradesman, artificer, workman, or labourer, or other persons," should exercise any business of their ordinary calling on the Lord's-day: but the defendant was neither a tradesman, an artificer, a workman, nor a labourer, and the words "or other

person" had been held not to be applicable to coachmen. In the case of "Sanderman v. Beech," in the seventh volume of Barnwall and Cresswell, the court held that a stage coachman did not come within the act. Mr. Rushton said, under the authority of this decision he thought the present information could not be sustained. The other cases were then dismissed for want of sufficient proof, and the parties withdrew.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—Last week the butler of Sir Benjamin Hall, bart., hearing the report of a gun in the preserves, summoned the keepers and assistants, and went in pursuit of the parties. On arriving within a field or two of the place from whence the sound was heard, they met two men on the turnpike-road, whom they accused of having been shooting. On attempting to take them into custody, a fearful conflict took place, the men using the butts of their guns, knocking about them right and left. The head keeper and an assistant were both knocked down and much bruised. One of the men made his escape, and the other, Joseph Bailey, was eventually captured, after resisting until he had been repeatedly knocked down. The prisoner was examined before E. H. Phillips, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Jones, but being too much injured to be brought to the station-house, the magistrates kindly went to the White Lion, Pontypool, where the prisoner was in bed, and after hearing the evidence, fully committed him to Monmouth Gaol, to take his trial for a misdemeanour. The prisoner gave his name Joseph Bailey, but that he is also known as Joseph Jones. He is a powerful man, and evidently possessing considerable courage.

NORTHAMPTON.—THE DEAN OF PETERBOROUGH.—On Monday last, in the forenoon, a young woman, residing in the parish of Milton, with a view to self-destruction, threw herself into the Northampton arm of the Grand Junction Canal, a little above Miltonbridge. Most providentially (as nobody else was at hand) the dean of Peterborough (Dr. Butler), who was riding from Gayton to Northampton, arrived at the spot just in time to witness her last struggles, and see her sink beneath the surface. He immediately sprang into the water and was fortunate enough to rescue her, though in an insensible state, before life was extinct. After some time, having obtained assistance, he had her conveyed to the Navigation Inn, at no great distance from the spot, where, under the usual treatment, she was restored to animation and is now doing well. We understand that the cause of her rash conduct was distress of mind, aggravated by some sharp words which had passed between her and an acquaintance of her own sex. We are happy to learn that the dean, notwithstanding the severity of the cold and the length of time that he was in the water, has suffered no inconvenience.

SHEFFIELD.—STOPPAGE OF PARKER AND CO.'S BANK.—It is with unfeigned sorrow that we announce the most severe commercial calamity which has ever fallen upon the town of Sheffield, in the stoppage of the old established bank of Parker, Shore, and Co., which was officially notified a few days since. To those who are acquainted with banking affairs in Sheffield this announcement will be a matter of astonishment and deep regret. The senior partner, Mr. Parker, has for upwards of half a century been held in the highest respect and estimation by his townsmen, having discharged the duties of a magistrate during that long period; and, in troubled times, when decision and promptitude were required to suppress disturbances, or prevent disastrous consequences, he has faithfully performed the duties required of him, and in his official capacity has always tempered justice with mercy. His partners have also been prominent in every public movement for the diffusion of civil and religious liberty; and when the claims of distress, either public or private, have been brought under their notice, their benevolence and kind sympathy have been manifested with a liberal and generous hand. A run on the other banks is anticipated, but we are glad to hear that they are prepared to meet all their liabilities, which will tend to preserve that confidence on which commercial affairs mainly depend. We have heard that circulars have been issued, announcing that arrangements are in progress for immediately re-opening the bank.

SURREY.—WHOLESALE SHEEP-STEALING.—Information has been received at the Croydon police-station of a daring robbery of nine sheep from the fold of Mr. George Langford, an extensive farmer, living at Farleigh Court, Surrey. It appears that the field where the sheep were folded is at some distance from the homestead, and on the shepherd counting the flock he discovered that nine young ewes were missing. The sheep were traced across an adjoining field into the Addington Lodge Bottom-road, where they turned in the direction of the village of Addington; but at this spot all further trace of them was lost. There must have been more than one person engaged in this robbery; and from the circumstance of no sheep answering the description of those stolen being seen upon any one of the roads in the vicinity, although strict inquiry was immediately made, it is believed that they must have been carried away in van, or some other vehicle of the same description, that being the mode now generally adopted by expert sheep-stealers to get away with their booty, which, by this means, is speedily conveyed to the London or other market, without leaving any trace of its route. A reward of £30 has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

DEVONSHIRE.—DOING PENANCE.—The church of Heanton Punchardon on Sunday last was the scene of an unusual spectacle, a young woman (a farmer's daughter) having to do penance in pursuance of the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, in the cause of Martin v. Priscott; Miss Elizabeth Martin (daughter of the tenant of Heanton Court) being the plaintiff, and Miss Agnes Priscott the defendant. The grounds of action were certain defamatory expressions which the defendant had made use of to the plaintiff's prejudice. We are informed that the ceremony produced great excitement, a large concourse of the parishioners having crowded into the vestry to witness it; and the utmost exertions of the rector were insufficient to maintain the order becoming the sacred edifice.

WILTSHIRE.—FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.—The whole of the southern part of Wiltshire was visited on Monday night and early on Tuesday morning with a very severe storm of thunder and lightning, and a fire, caused by the lightning, broke out in a newly-erected barn and skilling, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Parham, of Knook, which were completely destroyed. There were four sheep in the skilling, and the poor animals were scorched to death. The barn, which was of extensive dimensions, and had only been finished last autumn, was consumed by the flames. The stock was insured in the Globe-office. The building (the property of Lord Heytesbury) was uninsured.

IRELAND.

EXAMPLE TO LANDLORDS.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has placed at the disposal of his Irish agent the sum of £1000, to be laid out in draining, under the guidance of an eminent agriculturist, whose services are to be employed in advancing the improvements of the farms, and the tenants are to have the benefit of earning this money among themselves.

In the matter of "Spread, a lunatic," the Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment a few days ago, said, "I could hardly have believed that such an outrage on humanity as is disclosed by the affidavits in this case could have been perpetrated at the present day. A gentleman of a highly respectable family, who is afflicted with insanity, was put under the care of a committee of his person. Afterwards one of his brothers was appointed committee, and he placed the lunatic in a house in Cork. This unfortunate lunatic was found by two gentlemen who are magistrates in the county, and they immediately exerted themselves on his behalf. The lunatic was found by those gentlemen in an outhouse belonging to the man with whom he had been placed, and from the state of the roof there was access for the weather and the rain; and, though it was in the latter part of the year, he was stark naked, his legs chained and clenched together, and fastened in a chain not more than two feet in length, without even straw, and not able, on account of his chains, to lie down in such a way as to rest himself, and without power to move beyond the limit of the narrow circle which the chain would describe. Such were the circumstances in which, through the inattention, to say the least of it, of his brother, the lunatic lived. This is a case upon which, naturally, I have felt great pain on account of the family; but I felt bound to have it fully investigated and exposed, because I

am afraid the evil exists to a considerable extent." His lordship then announced that it was his intention to carry into execution a series of arrangements which he thought would tend to secure to this unhappy class of persons much more care and attention than, in too many instances, they have heretofore experienced. He made no final order in the case before the court.

The sudden demise of Colonel Clements, member for the county of Cavan, was reported in the *Mail* of Monday evening last, and a letter received from a correspondent, at Coothill, confirms the statement. The death of this lamented gentleman took place on Wednesday evening week, at half-past seven o'clock, caused by apoplexy.

On the morning of Wednesday week last the town of Mountrath was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, in consequence of a report that two men had shot each other near the church. It was ascertained that one of the men was dead; and in the course of the day a coroner's inquest was held, when it appeared from the examination of witnesses that the deceased, named William Scully, went to bed in company with a lemon dealer, named Hanly. They appeared on the best terms, and had been intimate for two years previously. Shortly after their going up stairs a man in the kitchen heard two heavy blows, and on going up with Delany (the owner of the house) they found the lemon dealer bleeding profusely. The deceased then came down stairs with a case of pistols, and shot himself in the kitchen. The jury returned a verdict of suicide and temporary insanity. The lemon dealer lies in a dangerous state, his skull being fractured.

At Belfast Quarter Sessions, last week, the assistant barrister, Mr. Freeman, disposed of 700 civil bill cases; amongst others, certain cases, at the suit of the Attorney-General, all of which he dismissed, as on a former occasion, on the ground of want of due notice to the parties defendant.

The Unitarian party among the Presbyterians have submitted to a decree against them in the case of *Anderson v. Watson*—a case on which many others are depending. The proposal to submit was made in the Court of Exchequer, but was made to a decree *without costs*, and on this point a warm discussion arose. Mr. Brooke, Queen's County, addressing the Court for the Trinitarians, said, it is hard, after paying £2,000 to gain your lordship's judgment—after spending five years in carrying on the case—to accept of an offer made at the last hour, and not to have that judgment which we really look for, not for the gratification of any particular feeling in this case—for I pledge myself, if this were the only case on the subject, we never should have asked your lordships to say a word about it—but it is one of many cases. An arrangement was at last entered into which appeared satisfactory. The Unitarian party are likely to suffer severely in a pecuniary way by this decree.

AWFUL LOSS OR LIFE—EIGHTY MEN DROWNED.—The *Evening Mail* of Monday states, on the authority of a private correspondent, that eighty poor fishermen lost their lives in the snow-storm of Friday, off the Morne coast, in the County Down. The following is an extract from the letter referred to:—"DUNDREUM, Jan. 15th, 1843. Three o'clock, p.m.—Friday morning was so very fine, that almost all the boats from Newcastle to Analong went out to their fishing in the bay, where they had quite an uncommon take of fish. About noon it came on to blow, with snow. Up to this hour there are, I believe, seven boats from Newcastle and four from Analong missing. They were skiffs, manned with about six hands each. Some of them were seen to go down by the crews of the boats which got in. One made for Killough, and sold five or six-and-twenty shillings' worth of fish there; in fact, I believe they were all heavily loaded. One boat drifted in, with two dead men in it. I think they reckon on a loss of 48 souls at Newcastle, and about 30 at Analong—or about 80 altogether; but I do not pretend to give you an official or authentic account of the numbers, only what appears to be the best, and least exaggerated. You can easily picture the state of the unfortunate widows and children along the coast. It is the most afflicting event that has ever occurred in this quarter."

The *Wexford Independent* states that the barque *Santon*, of Liverpool, Captain Huxtell, master, from Calcutta to Liverpool, with rice sugar, and saltpetre, was driven on shore at Ballyteague in a gale of wind on Saturday morning last, and became a complete wreck. After the vessel struck, the captain and three of the crew went into the cabin, and while there she lurched and went down. The other hand succeeded in reaching the shore.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—The imposition of the additional duty of a shilling on Irish spirits has had just the effect anticipated, viz., a vast increase in the manufacture of illicit whisky. In Mayo, and part of Galway, immense quantities of grain is converted into spirits, and in several instances very serious affrays have occurred between the smugglers and the revenue police. The most recent took place on Saturday last, on an island in the Shannon, near Lanesborough, where the police, in the act of seizing a still, were attacked by the people. One of the latter was shot dead, and several badly wounded. The police expended all their ammunition (20 rounds), and I regret to say the commander of the party was very dangerously wounded and is now lying in a very precarious state in the infirmary of the county Longford. Several of the police are very badly wounded.

THE NATIONAL BANK ROBBERY.—The long-protracted trial of Mr. Egan, for the robbery of the bank parcel, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday afternoon. At 11 o'clock Judge Jackson commenced his charge to the jury, and did not terminate till 2 o'clock. The jury then retired, and after 20 minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The announcement was received with great cheering.

MELANCHOLY INCIDENT.—On the 21st of October, when the Clutha, from Greenock for Bombay, was in latitude 2 deg. 50 min. south, longitude 65 deg. east, one of the boys fell from the bowsprit into the sea. Captain Naismith, the commander, who witnessed the accident, instantly leaped overboard, taking with him a rope made fast to the ship. He caught the boy, but unfortunately, at the same time, let go the rope. The vessel, which had considerable way on her at the time, soon drifted past. A boat was launched however, and on reaching the spot the boy was found floating apparently lifeless, but the captain had disappeared. The boy was taken on board, and after considerable exertions was restored to consciousness. The first words he uttered were exclamations of grief for the fate of his master, who had saved his life at the expense of his own. Captain Naismith, who was a native of Port Glasgow was a most promising young seaman.

EARTHQUAKE.—Extract of a letter dated Calcutta, Nov. 14:—"We had an earthquake here on the 11th inst. It did not last more than one minute, which was quite long enough. I was reading up stairs, when suddenly the windows rattled, and the walls rocked to and fro. I felt my chair moving under me. If it had lasted much longer, it would have done great damage. For 15 minutes afterward I felt the same sensation as after you have been electrified with the machine."

BEAUMONT SMITH.—Extract of a letter from Van Diemen's Land dated July 14, 1842:—"I yesterday saw Beaumont Smith. The only remnant of the gentleman about him, in point of dress, was a black silk stock. His dress consisted of coarse grey trousers, jacket, an vest, with a leather hat, and slop shoes. He seemed in better spirits than could have been expected, though ordered off, immediately on his arrival at Hobart-town, to assist his fellow convicts in sinking shaft in a coal mine. Times are altered. There is no respect for persons here."

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS.—The state of society in Wales may surprise some of our English readers, especially when acquainted with the fact that there has been for some months past, in the neighbourhood of St. Clears, a mob of lawless desperados amounting to about 600, who assemble nightly for the purpose of destroying the turnpike-gates on the various lines of road in the neighbourhood of St. Clears. These ruffians are headed by a very tall man, dressed for disguise as a female, who goes by the name of Rebecca, and as many of his associates are likewise dressed as female. The whole gang have been christened Rebecca and her daughters.

THE PRESS IN PRUSSIA.—A letter from Frankfort states that the interdiction of the *Leipzig Gazette* in Prussia has been taken off but that, in order to obtain this favour, it was found necessary to dismiss the editor, who had given offence by the insertion of M. Hegel's letter.



Written and composed by
J. AUGUSTINE WADE,
AUTHOR AND COMPOSER OF "MEET ME BY MOONLIGHT," &c. &c. &c.

Andante con tenerezza.

VOICE.

PIANOFORTE.

Though fair may be the morn - ing light, It ne'er hath charms for

me; For then goes bound - ing from my sight Thy barque, love, o'er the sea! I sit and watch with

tear - ful eyes, Its dark sail fade a - way, And feel that all on earth I prize Has left me for a

Musical score for Voice and Pianoforte. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first two staves are for the Pianoforte, followed by a blank staff, then the Voice part, then another blank staff, and finally the Pianoforte part again. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of two sharps. The vocal line is lyrical, matching the descriptive lyrics provided.

day! And feel that all on earth I prize Has left me for a day!

2d Verse.

A day! how small, in Time's a - mount, That lit - tle space ap -

- pears To those who have no cause to count The mo - ments by their tears! There's not a bird in

dis - tance dark Doth flit a - long the spray, But Hope ex-claims, "It is the barque That left our isle to -

day!" But Hope ex-claims, "It is the barque That left our isle to - day!"

3d Verse.

At length, when o'er the East - ern hills The cres - cent star doth

The Accompaniment to the Third Verse same as the First.

move, And e'en thy barque's dun can - vass fills With te - le - graphs of love! Oh, could'st thou know the

joys that wake At that heart - wel-come ray, Thou wouldst not for one hour for - sake Thy love, much less a

day! Thou wouldst not for one hour for - sake Thy love, much less a day!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22.—Third Sunday after Epiphany.
 MONDAY, 23.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.
 TUESDAY, 24.—C. J. Fox born, 1749.
 WEDNESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul.
 THURSDAY, 26.—Edward Gibbon died, 1794.
 FRIDAY, 27.—Duke of Sussex born, 1773.
 SATURDAY, 28.—Peter the Great died, 1725.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mr. Fall," Chesterfield, who expresses himself in such eulogistic terms of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is thanked for his attention.
 "Mr. Brearey," Liverpool.—This gentleman, whose exertions on behalf of Miss Biffen are really very creditable to his nature, has our best wishes for his success, as being employed in a truly laudable and benevolent undertaking; but we must decline complying with his request, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state particularly.
 "Hornsey Road."—A Constant Subscriber is entitled to receive the print from his newsman, who has had it from the office.
 "F. R. S." has our thanks; but we have the book already in our possession. We are unable to answer his query with certainty.
 "J. B." Kilcullen.—His suggestion shall be attended to.
 "F. C. N."—It is impossible.
 "George l'ouler" under consideration.
 "H. D. G." is difficult to please, and therefore a compliment from so grave a cynic is doubly valuable.
 "Philanthropist," Glasgow.—We should be happy to comply with our correspondent's request, did we think that we should thereby serve the benevolent cause of deaf and dumb instruction which he espouses; but the thing has been done so often, that we consider it unnecessary.
 "S. B." should wait till the sky falls, when he will be spared the trouble of repairing to Leadenhall-market.
 "Mr. Mantill," Leves, has our thanks.
 "Critic," Edinburgh.—We are happy to deserve the good opinion of our subscribers in the northern Athens.
 "Mr. G. Hardman," Bury.—We really do not know.
 Our Brook-green correspondent is very obliging. The object of his solicitude has not been lost sight of.
 "J. V. T." effusion is too long and not suitable. "It's a way they have in the army."
 "C. P." Leamington.—Please send the drawings.
 "G. H."—In case of special licence, the period of residence is immaterial.
 "W. P."—Certainly.
 "J. W." Newcastle-on-Tyne.—A half year's subscription.
 Our Sheffield Correspondent has our thanks. The drawing shall appear.
 "H. B."—Yes.
 "A Subscriber," Gloucester-place, from the tone of the epistle, must be a very charming person.
 "Cantab" is under consideration.
 We cannot answer "M. S." query.
 "A Subscriber," Hertford.—The intention is not abandoned. The same answer will apply to "W. H." Clapton.
 "G. D. L." suggestions shall have early attention; as shall also the letter of "Humanitas."
 "Rousie," Chatham.—The appointment would be valid, but he cannot be a witness to the will.
 "W. J. H."—Through the agent who supplies the paper.
 "Mr. Whittaker," who writes from Ballina, can hardly be a native of a country so proverbial for generosity as Ireland. He sends us a shilling for two prints and two copies of the paper.
 "A. A." Clapton.—The charge was correct.
 Persons wishing to have their prints coloured should apply to Mr. Moore, print publisher, St. Martin's lane.
 "A Subscriber," Woolwich.—We know nothing of the society referred to.
 "T. Z." has our thanks. Procure an "Illustrated" cover, and any book-binder can do it.
 In answer to a host of correspondents, we beg to state once for all, that the prints were in every instance supplied to the newsmen with the papers, and if any of them have dishonestly withheld them from the subscribers, we regret that, having fulfilled our engagements to the letter, we have no control over the circumstance.
 "A Constant Subscriber," Brighton.—The adversary may claim the pawn if he chooses.
 "Mr. Heywood," of Lancashire, and all others whom it may concern are informed that the payment of six months' subscription in advance will entitle the subscriber to a copy of the print.
 A friendly correspondent corrects an error into which we were led in our last with regard to the Old Tom of Lincoln, which, it appears, was not by twenty hundred weight as heavy as the new bell, which weighs five tons eight hundred weight.

* * * Many persons having expressed great disappointment during the week at not being able to obtain the bound volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, we beg to state that the entire supply was so eagerly bought up on Saturday last, that not a single copy remained after that day. Arrangements, however, are in progress for reprinting the whole of the back numbers; and we hope in the course of a fortnight at furthest to be able to meet the demand. In this case no blame whatever attaches to the news-agents, and we therefore trust that our friends, under the circumstance, will wait with patience. The Portfolios and Covers will be also ready.

The beautiful ballad entitled "Absence of a Day," by WADE, which will be found in our present number, will be sung by Mrs. ALFRED SHAW at some early concerts, that lady having kindly undertaken to lend it the aid of her splendid powers.

* * * The selling price of Part VII. is Three Shillings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1813.

There are few subjects more worthy the attention of the statesman, or which demand it more speedily than that of emigration. In whatever light we view it, whether as regards its bearing on the welfare of the mother country, of her numerous and valuable colonies, or of the emigrant himself, it is great and important. The evils which have ensued from the neglect of the Government, and the inefficient measures adopted for the superintendence of emigration, are so serious that some measure on the subject is imperatively called for during the next session of Parliament.

What that measure should be in its details it is not for us to point out, but it is evident that means much more stringent than any that have hitherto been employed must be resorted to in order to the selection of classes of emigrants adapted to the wants of the various colonies, as well as to secure proper comforts to the emigrant on his passage, and due care for his wants after his arrival at his destination. Abuses without number have sprung up under the present system, to which the pruning-knife must be unsparingly applied. The conduct of emigration has been left in the hands of jobbing companies or individual speculators, who have revived the worst practices of the cramps of former days, when British subjects were deported to the plantations of America or the West Indies to perish under a burning sun and the attacks of tropical disease. The operations of these selfish and designing men can hardly be said to have been controlled in any manner at all effectual by the appointment of an emigration agent at several of the seaports; further powers must be called into action, and parochial or county boards must be entrusted with this duty under fit regulations. The mischiefs attendant on the

absence of proper control have not been less remarkable during the voyage, in which the emigrant is exposed to privations, nay to positive dangers and miseries which seem almost to recall the horrors of the slave-trade and the middle-passage.

Crowded and unhealthy ships, which are often mere dens of filth and nastiness, scanty and unwholesome provisions, combined with the inconveniences inevitable on every sea-voyage, make but a bad preparation for the labours and hardships he is to undergo in a new and untried country. It will be necessary most strictly to bind down companies and private merchants as to the number of passengers, the size and quality of the ships (for hitherto the greed and avarice of the speculating have induced them to select worn-out hulls, little better than so many tubs, or sieves, or rotten egg-shells), and the allowance of provisions. Again, Government ought to provide with all care that the emigrants shall be well attended to on their arrival in Canada or Australia. Exhausted by the fatigues of the voyage, they are generally unfit to enter immediately on a course of hard and unremitting labour, while the scantiness of their funds, nay, the utter state of destitution in which too many find themselves, render it impossible for them to subsist on their own resources. What has been the treatment which they have up to this time experienced? They are crowded into miserable and unwholesome "barracks," as they are termed, where the scanty and precarious fare of the pauper is all that is allotted to them, till they are fortunate enough to procure employment. There are two parties on this question, as on so many others. There are

some who think that emigration cannot be carried too far, and that you have only to land your men on some desert shore, when they will, by art magic we suppose, forthwith cause the wilderness to blossom like the rose, while the mother country derives from their removal blessings unnumbered, in relief from the pressure of superabundant population, and the diminution of superfluous mouths. There are others who would discourage emigration altogether, denouncing the expectations of the labourer, and his desire to improve his condition, as wild and visionary, and all prospect of benefit, whether to the mother country or the colony, as chimerical. We are of neither sect. We believe that emigration, under due superintendence, may be made a most important instrument of national advancement and prosperity; and we wish to see this superintendence efficaciously applied. There ought to be constant communication between the home and the colonial authorities as to the state of the colony, the field for employment, and the demand for labour. The intelligence supplied ought instantly to be disseminated through the districts to which intending emigrants belong, and steps taken to contract or extend the supply of labour according to circumstances.

We observe that the last Sydney papers are full of accounts tending to show that the market for labour is overstocked, and that emigrants have in consequence been reduced to the extremity of distress, only exchanging one set of evils for another, yet hardly more than a year has elapsed since the same journals were filled with cries for labourers, and bitter reproaches of the home Government for neglecting to supply them. We remember well being present during a discussion in the House of Commons in 1841, when Lord Mahon described the difficulty of obtaining labourers in Australia in the most pathetic terms, and asserted that the colonists were absolutely reduced to distress from their inability to supply their wants. This incontestably proves the necessity of creating some such machinery as we have endeavoured to point out, or of adding greater means of usefulness to whatever may exist.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We had last week the gratification of acknowledging our obligations to several of the leading London Journals for the very handsome and flattering manner in which they had thought proper to notice the exertions of the Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and we have this week a similar duty to discharge towards our brethren of the provincial press and sister kingdom, from whom we have received an unanimous verdict of approval, couched in such terms that it really looks like egotism to quote their opinions. The sin of vanity, however, is much less heinous than that of ingratitude, and in this dilemma we cannot hesitate on which horn to impale ourselves. From all parts of the civilized globe, and from all parties, whatever their political shade or colour, have we received those flattering testimonials to our merits (which can only serve to stimulate us to future exertions); but our space precludes the possibility of quoting more than the few following, which may be taken as fairly indicative of the general tone with which our labours have been hailed. Our country friends will perhaps excuse for giving the *pas* to our able and distinguished evening contemporary the *Globe*.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is unique in its character and design. The proprietors select the most interesting subjects connected with the passing events of the day, and supply a series of beautifully executed wood-engravings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions, to illustrate and perpetuate their occurrence. In addition to the enterprise which marks the progress of this weekly publication, its proprietors have shown their sense of the patronage their undertaking has obtained from the public, by presenting their regular subscribers with a colossal engraving from a steel plate, the superior execution of which must have cost a very considerable sum: the value of each impression, on a moderate estimate, must go far to equal the sum of the entire cost of the journal from the publication of its first number. We draw attention to the journal as meriting unqualified approval; and invite an inspection of the engraving, which is exhibited in the window of the office, in justification of the terms of praise in which we have felt impelled to speak of it.

From the Hereford Journal.

The enterprise of the British press in procuring information is admitted on all hands, but it was reserved for the LONDON NEWS to go far beyond all its competitors in pictorial embellishment. "London in 1842," a view taken from the summit of the Duke of York's column, is not merely remarkable for its gigantic dimensions, but for the correctness and delicacy of its details. It is worthy of an elegant frame, and a place in the library or sitting-room. Besides this engraving, Nos. 35 and 36, with the supplement, are adorned with an almost endless variety of superb embellishments.

From the Derby Mercury.

In an age like the present, remarkable for the abundant resources to which the intellectual and inquiring mind may have recourse for increasing knowledge and information, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS must be acknowledged to be without a rival. Valuable as an historical record of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria's visit to Scotland, and as a faithful delineation of the times in which we live, it abounds no less with stirring anecdote and affecting incident of every-day occurrence. The magnificence of its pictorial embellishments, alone, cannot but create the most pleasing interest in its favour in the general sentiments and opinions of its

readers. We particularly recommend the volume for the past year, if appropriately bound, as admirably adapted for a Christmas present to the young of both sexes, certain that they will be delighted with its perusal, while, at the same time, it will form a useful and attractive addition to their libraries, and prove an entertaining companion in a lady's boudoir, or drawing-room.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Decidedly the most spirited literary effort of the day is the getting-up of the above periodical, the plan of which is as novel as the execution is beautiful. The design, indeed, is one which could scarcely fail to be successful, combining, as it does, information on the passing topics of the day with pictorial representations, and thereby appealing to two of the strongest of the popular appetites, curiosity and the love of amusement. The only marvel is, how it can answer the purposes of the publishers, seeing the enormous expense they must be at, for a continued weekly succession of new cuts. By a most extended circulation alone can they possibly be remunerated; and we cannot doubt but in this they will not be disappointed. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is honourably distinguished from many of the popular periodicals of the metropolis, and may safely be admitted into any family, being not less unexceptionable in its tone than it is attractive in its aspect.

From the Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard.

We have been favoured with a map of London, presented by the spirited proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to their subscribers. This artistic production is really of a first-rate character, and gives a convincing proof of the capabilities of the Daguerreotype process applied on a large scale, and through the medium of a wood engraving.

From the Western Luminary.

VIEW OF LONDON.—We have been much gratified with a sight of a new view of London, recently published by the proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It was taken by the Daguerreotype process of M. Claudet, on a series of silver plates, combined to form two pictures—one a north and the other a south view of London, the point from whence they are taken being the summit of the Duke of York's column. These views are admirably executed; every object of interest is well brought out, and the most conspicuous features of the great city are at once discovered. As a work of art this picture deserves to be most favourably spoken of, and the proprietors of the LONDON NEWS are entitled to great credit for their liberality and spirit in bringing it out. Of that paper itself we are glad of an opportunity of saying a word in commendation. Its illustrations are executed with great skill, and its epitome of the news of the week is very full and correct.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

We suppose the paper appellated the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now known to everybody, and purchased by almost everybody; if not, we would advise a commencement at once, for everybody ought to be in possession of so rich a fund of art as it embodies. Unlike the generality of illustrated works, the subjects get better and better, both as regards finish and design. The views of London, given with the final number for 1842, are beautifully and correctly engraved, and are of themselves prodigies of art. We wish the proprietors of this spirited paper all the success they deserve, and feel assured that the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will outlive and outlast all the ephemera of the day.

From the Liverpool Albion.

We believe that all our readers have either seen or heard of this paper, which has recently been making such creditable efforts to gain public favour that it has become popular throughout the three kingdoms, and we have even read its praises in the journals of the West Indies and of North America. All who have seen the numerous illustrations published in each number must be aware of their great excellence. The artists employed must be individuals of high ability, for the freedom, grace, and boldness displayed are indications not only of long practice, but of great genius. In addition to the lavish embellishments given in each number, the proprietors have recently presented their subscribers with two superb views of "The Great Metropolis of England," which ought to be preserved with extreme care, as they are certainly extraordinary specimens of art.

From the Bristol Gazette.

It is really, in this age of puffery and pretension, quite refreshing to be able to speak so candidly in terms of praise of any new publication, and we are able to do so most unqualifiedly of this work. It is unique in its conception, design, and execution; bringing the aid of the pencil to the description of the pen; and thus giving in an elegant, cheap, and compendious shape, the "very form and pressure," not only of the times we live in, but those of by-gone days. With the first number for the present year, the proprietors have presented to the subscribers a splendid engraving of "London in 1842," a picture which, whether we regard the extent of the design or the beauty of the execution, stands, we think, quite unrivaled in its kind.

From the Waterford Mirror.

We have received the number containing the Colosseum Print of London, 6-4 feet large, beautifully executed, and certainly one of the greatest wonders ever produced in printing.

From the Tipperary Constitution.

LONDON IN 1842.—We have been favoured with two very splendid views of London, by the Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We have shown them to several persons, who are intimately acquainted with the great metropolis, and they have unanimously pronounced them to be most faithful and accurate. Indeed we must say that we were not a little surprised when we opened those very beautiful and ornamented prints.

From the Kilkenny Moderator.

The last number of this very cheap, interesting, and ably-conducted publication contains the promised print of the "New View of London," which represents the great metropolis from the summit of the Duke of York's column. The print, which is given on an enormous sheet, is really magnificent. The views appear to be admirably executed, and the various objects of interest are fully developed. The last number is also accompanied by a large supplement, both containing a quantity of interesting letter-press and a great variety of beautifully executed wood-engravings illustrative of the different subjects treated of. In fine, we consider the ILLUSTRATED NEWS one of the best and cheapest publications of its kind.

From the Ulster Times.

LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.—Some months since a weekly newspaper was established in London, called the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which presented, or rather, at its commencement promised to present, the rare attraction of combining pictorial illustrations of public events and of the scenes of their occurrence. We confess we were anything but sanguine of its success when looking over the prospectus, and still less so when we obtained the first number, as the literary matter was excellent, well selected, and well arranged, and the illustrations really admirable. We could not even conceive how the proprietor would contrive to remunerate himself for the immense outlay of capital which was evidently required to support, weekly, the talent which the first number displayed. In fact, we concluded that it was merely a gudgeon thrown out to catch a whale, and that each succeeding publication would be inferior to its predecessor, until eventually it would die a natural death. From a feeling of curiosity we continued to purchase the paper, and we were as much pleased as astonished to observe, that, instead of diminishing, it was weekly increasing in beauty and strength. Every subject of popular interest for the time we found illustrated in a manner which would do credit to works of a very ambitious class; and not those alone, but foreign scenery, metropolitan churches, public characters, nooks and corners of old England, came from the hands of the artist with surprising accuracy and delicacy of finish. The publisher, however, although his readers were getting treble value for their money, considered that at the close of the year he would treat them to a *bonne bouche*, surpassing anything they had previously received from his hands, and accordingly, with an enterprise seldom, if ever, equalled by a weekly paper, he engaged M. Claudet with his Daguerreotype apparatus, perched him on the top of the Duke of York's column, and from the view there taken produced the most accurate, and decidedly one of the most admirably-executed pictures of London we have ever seen. In the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Post*, we observe this achievement noticed in terms of the highest eulogy; but, were those notices even more favourable than they are, they would not have exceeded the truth. We feel gratified in having it in our power to recommend this agreeable and unique newspaper to public attention, as well on account of its literature as of the variety and beauty of its illustrations.

From the Somerset County Gazette.

NEW VIEW OF LONDON.—We have received a copy of the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, a weekly newspaper of considerable ability, embellished with a variety of wood-cuts, accompanied with an engraving on one enormous sheet, representing London as it at present exists. The engraving is cleverly executed, every object of interest is neatly defined, and the most remarkable features of Modern Babylon are at once recognised.

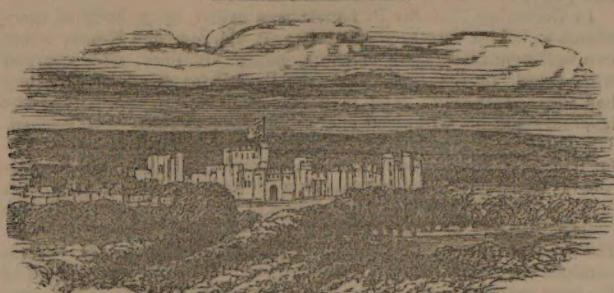
CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD, Jan. 14.—This day, being the first day of Hilary Term, a congregation was held, at which the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts—Henry George Middleton Pretzman, Oriel, Grand Compounder; Rev. John Radcliffe Pretzman, Trinity, Grand Compounder; Rev. George Smith, Magdalen Hall; William George Henderson, Demy of Magdalen; Rev. Henry Randall, Fellow of Brasenose. Bachelors of Arts—George Bayley, New Inn Hall, Grand Compounder; John Denne Hilton and George Augustus Osidge, University; Edward Browne Heawood, Christ Church; Joseph Smith, Magdalen Hall; Frederick John Vipan, Wadham; John Crosier Hilliard, St. John's.

CAMBRIDGE.—REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.—On Tuesday last the electors (viz., the Vice-Chancellor, the Provost of King's College, the President of Queen's College, the Masters of St. John's and Christ's Colleges, with the two Senior Fellows of Trinity College) and the Registry met in the schools, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the decla-



ration of the candidates for the Regius Professorship of Divinity, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., Dean of Westminster. The following reverend divines declared themselves candidates:—
1. The Rev. William Hodge Mill, D.D.; 2. The Rev. Alfred Olivant, D.D.;
3. The Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Jun., D.D., Head Master of Harrow. It was the intention of Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, to have offered himself as a candidate, as we have before intimated to our readers, but one of the electors having entered a protest as to that eminent divine's eligibility, on account of holding the mastership of a college, Dr. Graham immediately withdrew. Tuesday, the 31st inst., is fixed for hearing the exercises of the above-named gentlemen, and we believe the election will take place on the same day.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT, Sunday.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the royal suite, attended divine service. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated.—Archdeacon Wilberforce arrived at Claremont on Saturday, and had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner in the evening. The venerable archdeacon remained at Claremont after divine service, and dined with the royal party.

MONDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Mr. George Edward Anson, went out shooting in the morning in Claremont Park. In the afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and attended by the royal suite, left Claremont, escorted by a party of Hussars, for Windsor Castle.

WINDSOR, Monday Evening.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, arrived at the castle from Claremont at twenty minutes past four o'clock, escorted by a party of the 2nd Life Guards. The Duchess of Norfolk, General Wemyss, and the Hon. C. A. Murray, followed in a second carriage and four.—Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, and Sir H. Wheatley, arrived at the castle, on a visit to her Majesty, but his Grace was prevented by a severe cold.—The royal dinner party at the castle in the evening included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Fanny Howard, the Hon. Misses Liddell and Lister, Baron Gersdorff, Lord Rivers, Mr. O. Gore, Colonel Bouverie, General Wemyss, Sir H. Wheatley, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Praetorius.

WINDSOR, Tuesday.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out in the royal pleasure-grounds.—In the afternoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Colonel Bouverie.—The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have been taken an airing.—Sir H. Wheatley left this morning.—The Duchess of Norfolk and Lord Rivers went to town, but returned to the castle to dinner.

The court, according to the present arrangements, will leave Windsor for Buckingham Palace on Saturday, the 28th instant.

Her Majesty has signified her intention of taking frequent excursions to sea during the coming summer, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, in order to give them the benefit of the sea air. The Victoria and Albert Royal steam-yacht, now building at Pembroke, is expected to be complete, and perfectly equipped for sea and the reception of her Majesty, by the latter end of June. Her internal arrangements will be far superior, and much more commodious, than those of the Royal George. It is understood that she will be placed under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and that she will be manned by the officers and crew of the Royal George, many of whom are well known to the Queen having formerly sailed in the Emerald with her Majesty, when she was Princess Victoria. Portsmouth, we believe, will be the station of the new yacht, it being considered the most convenient for her Majesty's embarkation on her aquatic excursions. Her Majesty will be enabled to leave Windsor in the morning, take an excursion to sea or round the Isle of Wight, and be back at the castle to dinner in the evening. Either the Chertsey or Farnborough station, on the south-western line of railway, will be the point selected, as being the nearest to Windsor. It is said that the Queen's first trip in the Victoria and Albert will be to Dublin, as her Majesty contemplates a visit to Ireland in the course of the approaching summer.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset, while visiting the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton, met with a fall, which at the time caused the noble and gallant lord considerable pain and inconvenience. The contusions he received by the accident were on the right shoulder, the same side he lost his arm at Waterloo.

Baron de Tallyrand, appointed to succeed M. Vaudriel as attaché to the French embassy, arrived at Manchester House on Saturday, and on Tuesday made visits to the whole of the *corps diplomatique*.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived in town at three o'clock on Monday, from Strathfieldsaye, in good health.

The Duke of Buccleuch has arrived in town from Dalkeith Palace, by rail-road, for the season. The duchess is at Newbattle Abbey, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian.

THE LATE COUNTESS MUNSTER.—The will of the Countess Munster has been proved in Doctors' Commons by Lord De Lisle, General Wyndham, and Mr. Cameron, the executors. Her ladyship gives to her three younger sons £50,000, and the remainder of her property to her eldest son, the present earl; her daughters, the two Ladies Fitzclarence, having been separately provided for by their maternal grandfather, the late Earl of Egremont.

The Lord President, Lord Wharncliffe, will give his annual banquet to the ministers and great officers of state on Saturday, the 28th instant, at Wharncliffe-house, on the occasion of selecting the sheriffs for the present year.

Count Kielmansgege, the Hanoverian minister, had the honour of entertaining the Duke of Cambridge at dinner on Monday, in Grosvenor-place. Baron de Niemann, the Austrian minister; the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and a select party, were invited to meet his Royal Highness.

WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home Park and Slopes. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and attended by the Earl of Morton, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Hon. C. A. Murray, shot in the forest and had excellent sport. Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon minister, took his departure from the castle this morning. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Mr. George Edward and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, joined the royal dinner circle at the castle in the evening.

Sir Robert Peel gave the first Cabinet dinner this season on Wednesday evening at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wharncliffe, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Haddington, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, were present. Major Selwyn, R.E., had an interview with Lord Stanley at the Colonial-office. Capt. Seagram, R.N., had also an interview with his lordship. Cards for a full-dress parliamentary dinner party have been issued by Sir Robert Peel for his private residence in Whitehall-gardens, on the 1st of February, the day preceding the meeting of Parliament. Despatches from the Governor of Malta were received on Wednesday at the Colonial-office. The Duke of Wellington will entertain the members of the Cabinet on Wednesday next, at Apsley House. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston are entertaining a large party at Broadlands, the noble viscount's seat near Romsey. His lordship has re-engaged the Earl of Caledon's mansion on Carlton-house-terrace, and it is at present undergoing internal repairs for the approaching season. Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., who has been sojourning for some time past with Sir Robert Gordon at Vienna, is expected at Argyll House, the Earl of Aberdeen's, in the course of the next week.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.

On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business, mostly of a local nature.

A report having been brought up stating that a double return had been made in the ward of Farringdon Within at the last election of members to serve as Common Councilmen, by the appearance of 151 votes for Mr. Rutter, and 151 votes for Mr. M'Laughlan, the Lord Mayor was requested to issue his precept for a new election.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENT.—Sir Peter Laurie said he wished, for the sake of the public, to call the attention of the court to a subject which was becoming one of serious interest, especially to the citizens of London. He had read in the newspapers of the day before an account of the proceedings of the police committee of Saturday on charges against drivers for loitering in the Poultry, part of which was paved with wood, and he perceived that it was the unanimous opinion of the drivers that it was next to impossible either to pull up, drive on, or stop their horses on wooden pavement. He had

with pleasure read the judicious observations of Alderman Copeland, who said that the shopkeepers would find out their mistake in advocating the substitution of the wooden for the stone pavement, as few persons would allow their carriages and horses to be placed in such imminent danger, and that he was in the habit of going out of his way himself, because he did not wish to risk his own or his horses' life. He trusted that the authorities would interfere to prevent the further extension of the new plan of paving. Very lately three women had been killed in consequence of the difficulty of checking the horses of omnibuses, and two drivers had been tried and acquitted, the jury having agreed that it was impossible to exercise any control over horses travelling over such a perilous surface. (Hear, hear.) On Sunday morning he had witnessed a curious sight. As the Blues were returning from the Horse Guards to their barracks they all dismounted in Argyl-street, in which the wooden pavement is laid down, and led their horses until they reached Portland-street, where the stone pavement recommended, and upon making inquiry he learned that the extraordinary action of dismounting was occasioned by the severe fall of soldier upon the wooden pavement, upon which a horse of any spirit could scarcely stand. He was on the bench when a driver of one of Cloud's omnibuses was tried by Lord Denman for having run over a man in Coventry-street, in which the wooden pavement was laid down, and the prisoner was acquitted, proof having been given that it was impossible for the driver of an omnibus to pull up on such a surface. At the last sessions a cabman was acquitted before Baron Gurney upon similar grounds; and Mr. Payne had recently held an inquest upon an unfortunate young female who was killed in the Poultry. Were not the magistrates of London bound to do all in their power to prevent such dreadful consequences as seemed to result inevitably from the use of the wooden pavement? (Hear, hear.) Alderman Gibbs said he was decidedly opposed to the introduction of the wooden pavements: he was outvoted on the question by those who admired it. He wished that the inhabitants would present petitions to the commissioners against the substitution of the new plan for the old one, and he would give them all the support in his power. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to inform the Court that there was a mania in favour of wooden pavements, and that, on that very day, a petition had been presented to the commissioners for the introduction of a specimen. His (Alderman Gibbs) objections were not without foundation. Independently of his own experience, he had been informed by medical authority that since the wooden pavements had come into fashion accidents had increased one third. Alderman Wilson declared that he would not risk his carriage and horses in the streets into which the wooden pavements had been introduced. The shopkeepers would soon find that West-end customers would be very cautious of hazarding the safety of their own persons, and the lives of their horses, on the wooden pavements of the City, and they would also find that the wooden pavements would be much more expensive than that to which they had been accustomed. (Hear, hear.) Alderman Copeland repeated what he had mentioned in the Guildhall on Saturday, and said he was frequently put to great inconvenience in consequence of his reluctance to run the hazard of driving in the City. Sir Peter Laurie hoped that the inhabitants would maturely deliberate upon the subject, which he, as a magistrate of the City, considered it to be his duty to bring forward in order to rouse them to exertion. The Court then adjourned.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following official summons has been issued by Lord John Russell, as leader of the Opposition:—“January, 1843.—Lord John Russell presents his compliments to —, and takes the liberty of informing him that questions of importance, affecting the state of the country, will be brought forward at the commencement of the session, which opens on Thursday, February 2.”

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—On Thursday morning, about half-past ten, in Belgrave-square, a personal rencontre took place between two gentlemen, in which a whip was smartly made use of by one party. A policeman was called, but he refused to take cognizance of the matter, as he had not seen any violence committed. From inquiries made it was ascertained that the gentleman who used the whip was Mr. Forbes M'Neill, of 44, Finsbury Circus, and the other Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P. It is said that Mr. M'Neill had sent Mr. Smith a challenge which the latter would not accept, and Mr. M'Neill resorted to the harsh measure indicated.

We have been requested to correct some inaccuracies which appeared in our description of the Great Northern steamer in our last number. The depth of the hold was stated at 50 feet, but it is in reality only 26½, and the rate of speed, which was stated to be 13½ knots, should be only 8½.

THE NEW TOWN HALL AT LIMEHOUSE.—On Tuesday the vicinity of Limehouse presented a scene of much gaiety in consequence of the laying of the first stone for the new Town Hall which is about to ornament that part of the metropolis. Precisely at three o'clock the ceremony was performed by William Baker, Esq., the coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, in the presence of a large assemblage of the gentry resident in the neighbourhood. The building when erected will be well worthy of the situation it will hold; there will not only be a large hall for the sessions and important district meetings to be held in, but it will also contain a large range of offices for the different boards in the borough to meet in, and altogether it will be a great improvement in this populous district.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The following Ministers were present:—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Edward Knatchbull. The Ministers assembled at half-past three o'clock. The Council broke up at five o'clock.

The Ecclesiastical Commission had a meeting at the office in White-hall-place.

A deputation from the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, Tower division, consisting of Sir William Clay, Bart.; Colonel Wood, M.P.; Messrs. Oster, Black, and Gingell, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Despatches were received on Tuesday afternoon at the Colonial-office from the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were also received from the Governor of Gibraltar.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.—The patients of this useful charitable institution, hitherto best known to the public as the Greville-street Hospital, are just being removed from the old premises in Greville-street to the new and spacious hospital which has been fitted up at the Light Horse Barracks in the Gray's Inn-road. The out-patients attended the new establishment on Monday for the first time, and the removal of the in-patients took place next day. The capaciousness of the new premises may be estimated by the fact that they have room enough for making up 500 beds; and the in-door accommodation will be gradually extended as the means of the charity become increased.

IMPENDING HURRICANE.—ALARMING INCREASE OF LAND SHARKS.—One hundred and forty-five gentlemen have given the regular notices of their intending to apply during the present (Hilary) term to be admitted to practice as attorneys of the Court of Queen's Bench. And there are also twenty-eight notices of applications for re-admission.

FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the London Apprentice Tavern, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, occupied by Mr. Cotterell, which threatened the destruction of the entire neighbourhood. The fire originated, from some cause which could not be discovered, in one of the bedrooms on the third floor. Happily the flames were got under without much damage being incurred, owing to the plentiful supply of water and the great exertions of the firemen.—On Tuesday morning a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr. Matthews, a rope and hemp manufacturer in Bermondsey-street, and in less than a quarter of an hour the whole property was placed in the greatest jeopardy. From the inflammable nature of the stock on fire the flames spread with uninterrupted fury, and notwithstanding the London establishment and West of England engines, from several stations, were soon supplied with water from ditches near the rope-walks, by half-past eight nearly all the valuable stock of Mr. Matthews was consumed. By the hour of nine the firemen had succeeded in subduing the fire, when, on inquiry, it was ascertained

that this loss of property had been occasioned through the negligence of one of the boys entering a store-house with a lighted lucifer match, the flame from which communicated to a large pile of hemp. Some portion of the property destroyed is insured.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning a man, named James Beeby, aged 25, living at No. 32, Wynatt-street, Goswell-street-road, attempted to destroy himself with a carving-knife, with which he cut the radial artery of each wrist. Finding that the blood flowed but slowly, he placed the point of the knife beneath the sixth rib of his left side, and thrust the blade to the hilt into his body in an upward direction. The material substance of the heart escaped, but the weapon divided one of its arteries, and penetrated the left lobe of the lung. Mr. Cornelius, surgeon, of Goswell-street, who had dressed the man's wounds, has little or no hope of his recovery, as the strong probability is that internal bleeding must destroy life. Not long after the commission of the desperate act Beeby became sensible, and expressed the strongest sorrow and contrition for his sinful folly.

The awful loss of life which has lately taken place on the French coast seems to be attributable in a great measure to the want of ordinary precautions against such calamities as those that have recently happened. It does not appear that arrangements for affording assistance from the shore have been effected on the French coast since the loss of the Reliance. Unless the subject is followed up it is probable that no alteration in the lights exhibited will follow the recent dreadful wreck of the Conqueror. It would seem that humanity is no sufficient inducement for persons to bestir themselves in matters of this kind; but as the interests of ship-owners and underwriters have been affected, it is to be hoped they will proceed to devise some means for preventing future sacrifices of life, which are accompanied by a loss of property.

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAMER.—The *Politique* of Brussels states that the British Queen steamer was so much damaged in her last voyage, that it will cost a considerable sum to repair her. “It is said,” remarks the above journal, “that in case the Chambers will not grant a sum sufficient to repair her, the ministry intends selling her in her present state.”

EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Monday last a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway was held at Euston-square, for the purpose of authorising the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session to make a branch line from the Bleswirth station, in the county of Northampton, to the city of Peterborough. A series of resolutions was passed, empowering the directors to raise the required sum, which was intended to form an integral portion of the capital of the main line in a certain amount of shares, to be divided rateably and at par amongst the proprietors.—A Quarterly Court of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society was held on Monday, for the purpose of granting relief to deserving objects, when upwards of eighty applicants received assistance.—Lord Huntingtower passed his final examination before the Commissioner of Bankruptcy (Fonblanche) on Monday last. His lordship's examination disclosed an excess of gullibility hardly to be credited in any one outside the walls of a lunatic asylum.—Ilford Church was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning last, in consequence of the mismanagement of a stove, but owing to the exertions of the police, and some farm labourers, it was fortunately got under without much damage being incurred.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the rate-payers of Hammersmith was held on Monday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the vexatious and oppressive nature and character of the income-tax, and of the machinery, alike unequal, unfair, and inquisitorial, by which the odious impost is inflicted upon a too generous and too confiding public; and also the expediency of adopting petitions to the House of Legislature for its immediate repeal. The chair was taken by Mr. Churchwarden Fowell, and a series of spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted.—The half-yearly meeting of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Association was held at Anderton's Hotel, in Fleet-street, on Monday last, when it appeared that nearly a thousand pounds had been invested in the funds on behalf of the institution.—A man named William Feltham, was killed in Portland-place during the hurricane on Friday week, by the falling of a chimney-pot.—On Monday a mad bull broke away from Smithfield-market, and injured several persons in the course of his furious career; he was at last hemmed in by the police in Wilmington-square, where he was ultimately despatched.—Messrs. Seed and Co., of Addington, cotton-spinners, were convicted last week before Messrs. Ferrand, M.P., Ellis, and Greenwood, of having shamefully overworked several of the girls employed in their factory, and were fined in full penalties in each case, amounting altogether to £125.—During the storm on Friday morning the new mill, belonging to Mr. Ashby, on Warlingham-common, was struck by lightning, and seriously injured.—Lord Clive was on Monday last unanimously elected M.P. for the Northern division of Shropshire, in the room of the present Lord Hill, elevated to the peerage by the death of the late Commander-in-chief.—A numerously attended meeting of the London Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of adopting means for promoting the objects of the society in China, when a series of resolutions were adopted, and collection made in aid of the missionary labours.—The first meeting for the season of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday at the society's rooms, in Regent-street, when an elegant show of flowers was exhibited. The prizes awarded were—the Silver Knightian medals to Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for a specimen of *Dendrobium nobile*, and Messrs. Lucombe and Price, of Exeter, for an orchidaceous plant; silver Banksian medals to Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, for *Euphorbia jacquiniflora*, and Messrs. Loddis, of Hackney, for an Epidendrum, and Mr. Moore, for pears.—William Cannell, who is in custody on a charge of attempting to murder Elizabeth Magnus, the barmaid at the Auction Mart Tavern, was again brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday last, but, the unfortunate woman not being yet sufficiently recovered to give evidence, the prisoner was remanded for another fortnight.—Another claimant to the freehold property of the late James Wood, of Gloucester, has arisen in the person of John Wood, of Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, and the case is to come before the public at the next assizes, in the shape of an ejectment process.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the St. Katharine Docks was held at the dockhouse on Tuesday last, when a dividend of two and a half per cent, for the half year ending 31st December was declared.—The annual general meeting of the Society of the Civil Engineers was held on Tuesday evening last, when a satisfactory account of the progress of the Institution for the past year was placed before the members.—At the quarterly court of the Royal Hospitals of Bethlehem and Bridewell held on Monday, after an animated discussion, it was resolved, by a majority of 20 to 16, that reporters for the press should be admitted at the future quarterly court. In the present state of the public mind upon the subject of the treatment of lunatics, this is a most important concession to public opinion, and likely to be attended with very advantageous results, in affording opportunities for the promulgation of the great improvements now making in the management of that hospital.—The officers and company lately paid off from the Acorn, 16, sloop, will be paid on and after the 26th inst. the prize money arising from the capture, in October, 1840, of the Portuguese slave-vessel Rahamana. The following are the proportions:—Commander, £104 13s. 10½d.; first class, £39 16s. 5½d.; second class, £23 17s. 10½d.; third class £11 18s. 11½d.; fourth class, £7 19s. 3½d.; fifth class, £3 19s. 7½d.; sixth class, £2 13s. 1d.; seventh class, £1 6s. 6½d.—On Tuesday last a young woman named Sarah Compton committed suicide by swallowing oxalic acid. No cause was assigned for the fatal deed.—A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches and Chapels, was held at the Society's Chambers on Monday last, the Lord Bishop of Rochester in the chair. It appeared that during the seven years, ending with March, 1828, the society's average expenditure was only £12,000; during the seven years ending with March, 1835, this outlay had increased to £14,000 per annum; and during the seven years ending with March, 1842, it had extended to £22,000 each year.



THE COUNT OF PARIS.

Louis Philippe Albert d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, is before you. How beautifully has the painter given to the world the features of the child whose lamented father had already been the subject of Winterhalter's speaking pencil! The Count of Paris, with his silken tresses, and truly Bourbon expression, is now one of the most interesting of children. The heir to the throne of France,—what will be his destiny? Is he to traverse with safety the stormy days of an uncle's regency—that uncle being, after his death, the probable representative of the Orleans branch for the Duke of Chartres? Is so sickly that no hopes are entertained of his life being prolonged for many years? To predict the future, we must glance at the past. The July dynasty, on the birth of the Count of Paris, seemed to have had a security for three generations at least. The monarchy of the three days was coldly regarded by its brothers in royalty, and the late Duke of Orleans made the circuit of the European courts before a partner could be found to share the perils of a revolutionary crown. At length, in an obscure German Court, the Protestant Princess—the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was found to accept the offered hand of the *de facto* heir to the French throne. On the 20th of May, 1837, Fontainebleau witnessed the royal nuptials, and the capital received with tumultuous joy the royal couple. On the 24th of August, 1838, was born the Count of Paris. Was the omission of a princely title, and the revival of one of metropolitan fame merely, a good or a bad sign? The Parisians, however, felt flattered by the compliment bestowed on them, and a costly sword was voted by the municipality to the royal infant. Was this, again, a sarcastic allusion of the citizens to the pacific policy of their rulers? Was it intended to convey the opinion that France was to be ruled by the sword—the France who had sprung out of the barricades, and who had rejected the elder branch of the Bourbons, to have the "Best of Republics," and a "Citizen King?" We answer not these questions, for they appertain to parties, and we are of no party. With order at home and peace abroad, we dive no further into the career of France; but this fatherless child—this as yet unspotted prince, is he not entitled to the warmest sympathies of every well-thinking mind, whatever may be the political colour? We saw him for the first time, with Regal splendour surrounding him, when he was christened Count of Paris. It was a doubly interesting ceremonial. A new Archbishop of the capital had been nominated, who was not tied to the fallen family like M. de Quelen—who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the elder family. It appeared therefore as if there was a bond of reconciliation with the Church, with the christening of the eldest son of the late Prince Royal; and it seemed also as if religion were about to resume its proper sway over the minds of a propagandist population. And after the grand day at Notre Dame, when the Count of Paris was received, and as it were acknowledged by the Church, the infant, who had been suffering, acquired daily more strength; and a father's hope and a mother's joy became more and more endeared, as a knowledge was gained of his pretty prattle and infantine impulses. With infinite ease and grace does the little fellow receive the felicitations so prodigiously tendered. Already has the Count of Paris spoken of his sword to defend France, and he goes through the first military rudiments with the most perfect gravity and self-possession. Up to the 13th of July catastrophe, all was apparently sunshine for him. But, in one moment, a fatal accident deprived him of his parental guide, and left him to the mercy of interested relatives and of a fickle population. God help the poor child! Why can he not remain always as he now appears before you, young, innocent,

and beautiful? Must he be hereafter thrown headlong into the vortex of political passions, and of wars of succession? And now is he the only pride and consolation of a widowed mother, whose tears fall daily over one child next to the grave, and over another whose, being an Orleans, is of itself sufficient to cause the most sinister anticipations as to his future fate. Already does that mother feel the gulf that is before her. She is *isolated* at the Pavillon Marson, in the midst of the royal tumults of the Tuilleries. By one fell blow she lost the husband of her heart, a future crown, and *security* for the career of her children. She has been even asked to abandon the suite of rooms rendered dear to her by her former happiness shared with the Duke of Orleans. She has firmly and nobly refused; but why was the pang inflicted on the best of wives, the tenderest of mothers, and one of the cleverest of women in France? It was explained to the Count of Paris, during the debates on the Regency Bill, that it was requisite for the Regent of France to be able to wield a sword, and therefore the Duke of Nemours was to be his protector. "But," replied the royal boy, "I have a sword, and mamma can wave a flag, and France would fight for us both."

CITY MAGISTRATES.—No I.

SIR PETER LAURIE, KNT.

The name of Sir Peter Laurie must be as familiar as "a household word" in the ears of those who are daily readers of the public journals in general, and of the police reports of the Guildhall and Mansion House in particular. It is the misfortune of some of the metropolitan magistrates to become more notorious than celebrated, their names being connected with decisions which render them much better known than respected. This is not the case with Sir P. Laurie. Well known he is, but with all that he has done there has generally been combined so much shrewdness and clear common sense, so much independence of thought, ability to see the spirit of the law apart from its letter, and determination to pursue the first even against the strict interpretation of the latter, that he has not only effected an immense amount of public good, but, at the same time, made for himself a creditable reputation. Bubble companies, swindling associations, the impostures of all kinds with which this great city abounds, have in Sir Peter Laurie a most determined and active enemy. His zeal may sometimes take an eccentric direction, and he may exhibit a little intolerance to such things as the fashion of long hair, in which the young gents "about town" delight to indulge, and his individual antipathies to this and other peculiarities may be made rather prominent, but these manifestations do not detract from the value of his services to the public in other things of more consequence. On the whole he has the fullest right to the first place in our series of the "City Magistrates."

Sir Peter is a native of Stichell, in Roxburgshire, where his family have for a long period been connected with agricultural pursuits. His commercial career we need scarcely trace; enough to say, that he came to London in humble circumstances, and by his business talents and perseverance has amassed a handsome fortune, principally as a contractor for military stores for the Government. He has filled all the usual offices of civic dignity. He was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1823, Alderman in 1826, and Lord Mayor in 1832-33. He has retired from business, but is any thing but an idle man. He fills a considerable number of honorary offices connected with public institutions; but he has directed the greater portion of his activity to the discharge of his magisterial

duties, and numerous indeed are the cases in which he has been the means of detecting or exposing the frauds and chicaneries of those who live by preying on the ignorant or unwary. The case of Coster was one of these, but the transaction belongs to the past; others of less magnitude, such as that of Joseph Ady, the letter-writer, will also be remembered. But we must confine ourselves to the cases which have occurred within the last two years, some of which have been sufficiently remarkable. The spirit of imposition is ever active and fertile in its expedients, with a Proteus-like power of evading detection.

In December 1840 Sir P. Laurie was called by a body of merchants to hear a very important case at the Mansion House, where two well-connected men, brothers, named Wallace, were charged with fraud, in insuring a ship (the Dryad) for £6000, which they had planned to sink. The plan was carried out, and part of the insurance had been received when the investigation was opened. The inquiry occupied a fortnight, and, although urged by the powerful friends of the accused, and by his own clerk, to admit the prisoners to bail, he firmly refused, well knowing they would then escape. They applied to the Court of Queen's Bench; but the judges, instead of bailing them, only directed another inquiry. The brothers were tried, convicted, and transported for life—which obtained great credit to Sir Peter Laurie. The next was a fraud of the most extraordinary description, which, for skill and daring, was unequalled. Two bankrupts, Hole and Knowles, opened an office in Baker-street, for insuring lives and property, and granting annuities on unusually low terms. The latter part of the scheme brought in large immediate payments from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and about £300,000 was obtained. Appearances were excellently kept up. The prospectus of the Independent West Middlesex Company exhibited an ample number of esquires in the direction, and a portion of them were represented by three or four poor fellows, who received a paltry daily allowance for their attendance, in smart suits and a profuse show of Birmingham jewellery. The gulls were gratified with an introduction to the mock board of directors. The exposure of the fraud, which ought to have been made at the west end of the town, Sir Peter Laurie took up at the Mansion House; and it created such a sensation in the public mind that a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of self-constituted companies. Mr. Shiel, the President of the Board of Trade, was the chairman, and Sir Peter Laurie, and his nephew the barrister, as well as others, were examined. The dissolution of Parliament, however, arrested the inquiry.



PORTRAIT OF SIR PETER LAURIE.

His next remarkable effort was to prevent the frequent attempts at suicide. Many women were, at the time brought to the Guildhall police-office for attempting to drown themselves at Blackfriars-bridge, which attained such a notoriety for these doings, that the spot was selected by persons residing in all the distant parts of the metropolis. One woman travelled up even from Epping Forest to drown herself at this chosen death-place of the wretched, and favourite resort of those who only sought to excite the public sympathy and charity. Sir Peter Laurie, by boldly encountering the risk of being rated for a want of feeling, sent two women to trial at the Old Bailey for the misdemeanour of attempting to commit a felony, observing justly that it is as criminal in the eye of the law for a man to destroy his own life as that of another individual. The dread of exposure at the Old Bailey put an end to the drowning mania.

The next, and perhaps the most important, bold step taken by Sir Peter, was the inquiry he made into the proceedings taken by the Caoutchouc Company to protect their patent. The company had prepared bills in Chancery against fifty-one tradesmen, and had obtained evidence to commence proceedings against one hundred more. In about thirty cases the solicitor of the company had quietly compromised on paying him the costs, thus preventing the matter from coming to a public hearing, and the publicity from putting tradesmen on their guard, and thus stopping the increase of the list of victims to be sued. The retail hosiers and others concerned watched for an opportunity of finding Sir Peter on the bench to assist them; but finding no such opportunity was likely to occur at an early time, they asked Sir John Pirie, then Lord Mayor, to allow Sir Peter Laurie to sit for him one day and hear their application, which request he kindly granted, and the hearing was obtained on the 4th of November, 1842. It was a scene of extraordinary excitement. The proceeding was adjourned to the Guildhall justice-room, and the result was that, to the great joy of the retailers who had compromised and paid an amount of above £300, Mr. Leaf, the chief proprietor, paid back all the money, and his representative even consented to take the bills off the file of Chancery at his expense. One of the sufferers emphatically thanked God that the City of London had such a magistrate as Sir Peter Laurie, and the whole body cheered the sentiment with great enthusiasm. Sir Peter said nothing had given him greater satisfaction in the course of his magisterial duty than this happy conclusion.

Sir Peter Laurie is a Conservative, and though he has occa-

sionally found himself strongly opposed to the views of his brother aldermen in the court, he is popular with all parties; in the last election for the office of City Pleader, his nephew, Mr. Laurie, a barrister, was chosen by a large majority against a candidate of great influence; this cannot, however, be altogether ascribed to the influence of Sir Peter, Mr. Laurie being well known as an able and talented barrister. The public generally judge correctly as to the persons who have done them service, and among those persons public opinion has long given a prominent place to Sir Peter Laurie.

The last question with which he has connected himself is a decided opposition to the system of wood paving, now so generally adopted in the metropolis, and of which we have elsewhere given some illustrations. Sir Peter introduced the question at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday last, and was joined by several members of that body in his denunciations of the whole plan. We only mention the fact, to show that he is as active as ever in censuring what he believes to be injurious to the interest of the public.

SPORTS OF ENGLAND.—No. I.

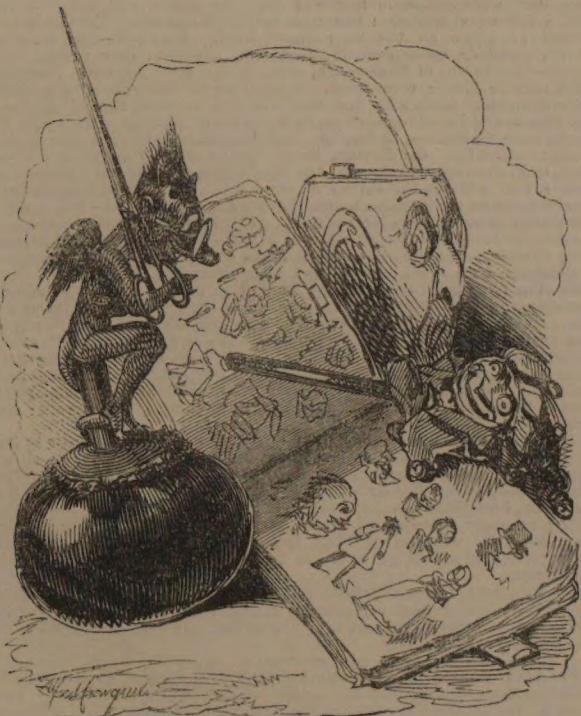


STAG-HUNTING.

The accompanying sketch is to illustrate the cheering scene described by Somerville in his poem of "The Chase"—Stag-hunting is little known to our metropolitan sportsmen, but as connected with the mimic scene of hunting, such as the Queen's and one or two others. Where it is followed in the wild natural state, according with the habit of the animal and the scenery congenial to it, it is at once noble and cheering, full of daring exploit and courage; and it is the last link of the primitive chase brought down by our forefathers. The deer has suffered no mutilation; its antlers show him

to be a stag of full head, therefore arrived at maturity; and from the determined manner of his going, he is likely to lead his followers "through wood and brake, o'er moss and moor," a pretty good chev. There are few hunting establishments now such as this describes, where the animal is drawn for and found in his wild state. One reason may be that they are not numerous enough to afford sport, the forest and wild districts no longer being so extensive as formerly; and we have lost the real stag-hound, which, of course, robs it of much of its real character. But it is a noble sport, full of mimic war and exhilarating scenes.

ALFRED CROWQUILL'S SKETCHES.



PRINTER'S DEVIL.

To the Editors of the Illustrated London News.

SIRS,—If you please, I was looking about in our office, after the men had gone, to see as they hadn't left nothing behind, when, all at once, quite promiscuously, I fixed my eyes, accidentally, upon a small book, which was lying by itself up against one of the legs of the press in the small room. Thinking as it was our men's book, what they checks their dinners in, I opened him, when I see a lot of scrabbling heads and tales and lots of things, done short, which I could not understand. Werry small I see "Alfred Crowquill" writ, exactly like what I seen on some of our cuts.

I asked everybody—looked into the Directory—inquired of our postman—but no;—nobody knew nothing of such a person's number! At last a little devil, who works below, says as how he is only a man of imagination and not real at all; so I keeps the book; and finding as there is no werry good murder this week and the Chinamen are wopped, I nibbles the editor's big scissors, and whips out a leaf or two which is at your service, as all the rest is when you wants 'em.

PRINTER'S DEVIL.



A MAN ON THE TOWN.

This genius is of an extensive, if not a great family, and of very ancient date, existing—since the days of Adam, at which early period the tenor of his life must have been incomparably smooth and easy—his greatest enemy being a tailor—an indispensable "item" in the catalogue of his necessities now-a-days, although then unknown.

His habits are very migratory, his lodgings being continually changed, and in the most whimsical manner imaginable. The precise situation of his dormitory is generally a mystery—in fact, he is a man of manners but of "no address."

He is of no regular profession, but is supposed to have been—once in some army, somewhere, as he is called "captain," and trims his countenance à la militaire; his very gold-headed Malacca has something of the Horse Guards about it. Indeed, he states confidentially, to any intimate of the hour, that nothing, such was his love for the profession, could possibly have induced him to have "sold out" but the earnest entreaties of a timid old aunt—who is, of course, very rich, and "devilish" fond of him.

He affects greatness in everything; and, when in the company of rising young bloods, invariably acknowledges imaginary nods from coroneted carriages, which he finds an easy and a very cheap way of silently asserting his superiority over his associates.

The time when he condescends to dazzle the world by his brilliant appearance is about 4 P.M., when all the idle are busy and showfootmen rife in Regent-street.

His appearance denotes rich man walking to overtake an appetite; but of which appetite, at that precise moment, he is in full

possession, and is inwardly debating and hesitating between a hard biscuit and a cheap "French house"—ultimately deciding in favour of the latter, should he have been "lucky" at billiards the preceding night—the said real billiards being his *imaginary* dowager aunt, his three per cents., and his little rents, in fact an income to him; being, like most of his class, an adept in all the "coquetry" of the game; losing at double or quits with a tyro, and never winning until the last game, when his friend the "marker" must put out the lights. His manner and speech are light and facetious. "My boy!" is the acquaintance of an hour.

Full of generous sentiments over the table which his victim furnishes; for whom, when he proposes his health, he has a ready-made portrait of an "angel" poetically described—for he has talent, which, if properly directed, would provide him with what he seeks with half the trouble and without the discredit.

The young and inexperienced are his principal "game"—and to a man of his taste of course the *higher* they are the better. Sometimes, indeed, he stumbles over an ambitious tradesman: with such "low people" he generally adopts a short and unceremonious course—he *mells* them over the quick fire of flattery—and casting them into the desired mould, gets them to "do a bill," which he, of course, allows them to retain, as a lasting memorandum of their pleasant acquaintance and an "undoubted autograph."

When he finds a victim who bleeds freely, he will remove—his *carpet-bag* to an hotel, which answers the double purpose of dazzling the said victim with good dinners (not paid for on the nail), and an excellent place for the reception of new suits from any unfortunate "ninth" who may have seen, arm in arm, with a highly respectable customer, with whom he has moreover once or twice manœuvred to call; and, a day or two afterwards, popping in, flatters the tailor upon his "cut," and orders full "ornamental ease" for himself.

He is frequently found at race-courses, winning enormously at roulette and other games, at so much *per diem*, and his victuals! But to the eye of the initiated his coolness betrays him, the money being of no more value to him than the "tin" which swells the purse of a stage-king, being merely "passed" to carry on the delusion.



A MAN ON THE TOWN.

His race is soon run, being pretty equally divided between a priso and a saloon, privations or a stanhope; and no one who sees him treading proudly down Regent-street, with his polished boots of the last cut, would recognise the same being, in *déshabille*, seated in a miserable garret, and frequently supping on a short pipe!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LOUISE!

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.
If there be aught on earth that owns
Communion with the sky,
It is the sweet but sadden'd tones
Of woman's melody,
When struggling to conceal the moans
Of grief in music's sigh!—ANON.

Her face is calm as a waveless sea,
And 'tis even lit with a gaiety,
That like a moonlight seemeth to be,
Fluttering there most peacefully!

But a viewless thought of her soul comes on,
Like a breeze, and methinks I can hear its moan,
And it ripples her features calm—'tis gone!
She smiles again, the young lovely one!

Was it memory waken'd the peaceful sleep
That her beauty wore like a tranquil deep?
Could the wings of departed joy thus sweep
Back on her soul, and make her weep?

She's in the morning of beauty's day,
Peace should be round her lovely way—
She's yet too early for sorrow's prey!
Hark! she is singing a languid lay!

And the tears are now on her redd'n'd cheek,
And her tones are fal't'ring—sweet and weak!
How vainly her delicate fingers seek
To bid the music more lightly speak!

See! her raven tresses uncurl their rings,
And mix with the melancholy strings
Of her sighing lute!—The song she sings
Bears other days upon Memory's wings!

She weeps for home—for her Father-land!
She trembles—the lute falls from her hand!
Poor child! so sorrowfully bland,
Would that I might thy tears command!

I'd send them—but where? such tears as those,
Born in a violet—wept on a rose—
Her eye,—her cheek,—should never repose
In a meaner dwelling! No flow'r that blows

Is like that eye, or that flushing cheek.—
There be their home then—I'll but seek
To chase her sorrow, and tell the meek
Sad soul of her beauty thus to speak:

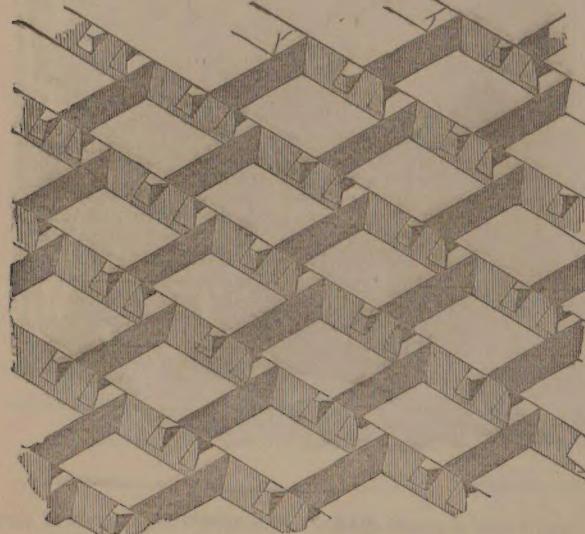
"I am not unhappy,—tho' here you see
Tear-drops like sorrow's fall from me!
They are but my heart's sweet ecstasy,
Wept in its joy—not misery!"—W.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

The "corduroy roads" of North America are, probably, the most aboriginal wood pavement; but that which is daily changing the face of the carriage-ways of our metropolis has been, most likely, borrowed from St. Petersburg, where the streets are paved with small hexagons of wood, laid into a bed of crushed stones and sand; these are fastened laterally into each other with wooden pegs, and when the whole forms a plane surface the interstices are filled with fine sand, boiling pitch is poured over it, and sand strewed above it. Nevertheless, many years ago, a Mr. John Finlayson, of Ayr, laid down some experimental wood pavement, which he described in the *London Journal of Arts and Sciences*, for March, 1825, wherein he states its superiority to granite, after a lapse of 25 years, so that the experiment must have been made 42 years since. In 1835, too, Mr. Bradwell, the machinist of Covent Garden Theatre, submitted to the City Paving Commissioners a system of wood pavement, but the plan was rejected.

The first "practical" wood pavement in the metropolis was laid down by Mr. Stead, we think, in the year 1839: his blocks were hexagonal, or six-sided, like those at St. Petersburg; but they were inaccurately cut, and altogether badly laid. Mr. Stead preferred a permeable to a solid foundation for his wood paving; his theory being that the water should be permitted to percolate between the blocks, and through the substratum—that it should ebb or flow as chance might determine; but he has since been convinced of this fallacy, and now adopts a solid or concrete foundation. Still his hexagonal blocks have no principle of cohesion; each has to sustain the downward pressure thrown upon it, independently of any other, and is liable to be forced below the common level, and thus destroy the concrete: besides which, the fibre being placed vertically in Mr. Stead's blocks, they soon became convex at the surface by wear; so that nearly all the hexagonal paving has been relaid, and, in some cases, entirely removed.

The Count de Lisle's system, adopted by the Metropolitan Pavement Company, comes next in point of time. In this the cohesion is perfect; the blocks, six inches deep, and six inches square at the base and top, are parallellopedes, which on two parallel sides are vertical, and on the other incline at a sharp angle. These blocks are cut and drilled by machinery mathematically alike; and are so placed in the street, that the blocks rest upon and are supported by each other from kerb to kerb, each alternate course having the angle of inclination in opposite directions; and these courses are connected to each other, side by side, by dowels, so as to connect every block with four others, and thus prevent the possibility of one being forced below the level of another. This pavement is laid upon concrete, in a slight elliptical curve. The surface is grooved, and in some places, as in Regent-street, and Fore-street, City, it is cross-grooved, to afford foot-hold for the horses and to prevent slipperiness.



In a work of practical science, it is well observed, that "the rhomboidal blocks introduced by the Count de Lisle embrace the peculiarity of a system of wedging, dovetailing or mortising, and tenoning, which gives to the whole mass of the pavement a degree of stiffness and tenacity superior to the other forms which have been hitherto tried. The hexagonal prisms appear to require more care in accurately fitting and fixing them," which point has been much neglected.

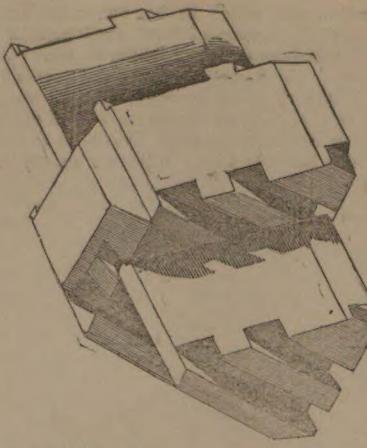
The next system, Mr. Carey's, consists of cubical blocks, parallel at the base and surface, and alternately concave and convex at the sides. The fibre is vertical, so that the blocks soon become convex at the surface, and slippery; and the specimens in the Poultry and Lothbury, and in the Strand (near Norfolk-street), have, of necessity, been grooved; but they have not a concrete foundation.

Next is Mr. Grimm's system of blocks, which, at the base and surface are parallelograms; at the ends and sides they incline at an angle of 77 degrees; and they are so cut as to be worked from right to left, and vice versa, presenting a sort of herring-bone surface, such as may be seen in many old stables floored with brick. Each block leans endwise and sidewise on two others, and is similarly leaned upon; still they want cohesion to counteract the effect of expansion. A specimen may be seen in Piccadilly, laid upon firm concrete. The blocks are not grooved, but chamfered (ground down) at the edges, and are already much worn.

Mr. Rankin's pavement, manufactured by Messrs. Esdales and Margrave, at the City Saw Mills, remains to be noticed. A square-sided piece of timber is provided, each side being four inches across; and two equilateral grooves are rapidly cut by steam machinery along the whole length of the piece. It is then turned over, and on its opposite side throughout are cut two tongues. This grooving and tonguing is strictly geometrical, and the principal feature of the invention. The lengths thus prepared have now to be cut into blocks.



The two shaded parts, C and D, one at each end of the length, are cut to waste. The dotted lines indicate the direction of the saw, when the length is converted into blocks. A A A are base-blocks, and B B B the key-blocks; the former to be laid upon the ground, with their bases downward; the latter to form the surface of the pavement, with their bases upward, and are key-blocks to firmly interlock the under blocks and themselves together. The next cut represents five blocks locked together: four base-blocks and one surface-block; the key of the latter being supported by the others, and by all equally: no surface pressure can separate them laterally, or drive them asunder; so that any weight applied at the surface is distributed over a base nearly four times its area, and cannot fall upon any individual block: but these four base-blocks likewise respectively lock in with four other different series of the same kind, and so on continuously from side to side of the street, where they rest on the kerbs, and longitudinally from end to end of the pavement. It is laid upon good concrete, and all wood pavement must have this firm bed, to insure lasting. The construction of this pavement has been said to present the principle of the arch—the kerbs representing the abutting pieces, and the upper or surface-blocks the keystones, with their grooves and tongues. The third engraving shows the general character of the pavement, which provides an effectual remedy against slipperiness by



offering a firm foot-hold for the horse, whilst it presents no resistance to the progress of the wheel! A specimen (with some variations) has been laid down opposite St. Giles's Church, in place of Mr. Stead's hexagonal blocks; and we have been assured by a resident



on the spot, that horses very rarely fall or stumble there, notwithstanding the vast traffic of the thoroughfare.

The next cut illustrates a new wood pavement, recently patented by Mr. W. H. Mortimer, of Soho, in which each block having the two opposite sides reversed in their cut, they will go together and support each other. The annexed figure shows a block, in which the inclined surfaces, a b and d e, are combined with the tongue, c, and form, on the opposite sides of the blocks, the corresponding inclined surfaces and grooves, f, g, i, k, and h. We are not aware of this variety being yet applied to practice.

A new description of wood paving blocks has lately been introduced in Paris, and were described by Sir John Robison, at the meeting of the British Association, last summer. The Parisians use circular blocks instead of hexagons, and the blocks are supported one by another.

One sixth of the circumference of the block is cut out with a radius equal to the radius of the block; three of these grooves are made at equal distances to half the depth of the block, and then three similar grooves are cut in the lower half of the block, but so that the grooves above be vertically over the portions left untouched in the lower half: thus, each end of the block shows three flutes or grooves and three projections. When the blocks are put together, it is manifest that the groove in one fits the projection in the next one, which, at the same time, receives the lower half of the other, thus each supporting and strengthening its neighbour.

Of course the above are but a portion of the varieties of wood pavement that have already been submitted to the public within the short space of four years, but they are the principal methods which have been tried in the metropolis.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Frolic*, 16, Captain Willis, came into Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of dismantling and taking out her masts, it having been ascertained in her late trial of sailing with the *Nautilus*, that the *Frolic* is considerably over masted. It is understood she will receive on board farther ballast.

Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., has been appointed to Malta Dockyard as Admiral Superintendent, vice Sir John Lewis, who returns to England, having completed his term of servitude, five years.

The *Agro Ukkbar* of October 20th, states that six of our Cabul prisoners—prisoners no longer!—are to be tried by court-martial: they are, General Skelton, Colonel Palmer, Captains Waller, Eyre, Boyd, and Anderson. After all their sufferings we can only wish them well through this ordeal.

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Her Majesty's line-of-battle ship, *Howe*, bearing the flag of Sir Francis Mason, is still at the Piraeus, as is also her Majesty's sloop *Scout*, the Hon. Captain Drummond.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE HURRICANE.

It was our painful duty last week to record a number of lamentable shipwrecks, which occurred during the dreadful hurricane on the night of the 12th inst., and which were attended with an unusually large sacrifice of property and human life; and it is now with increased regret we feel ourselves called on to add to the already too numerous list of calamities, amongst which the loss of the *Conqueror*, East Indianman, off the French coast, near where the *Reliance* was wrecked, is not the least distressing. The gale appears to have run, with its fearful rapidity and violence, from one extreme point of the coast to the other, entailing disaster and ruin throughout the whole line of its unwelcome visitation. From the principal ports we have heard the worst, but we fear that from the secluded districts of England, and the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, similar calamities have yet to be reported.

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purchased only last year by Mr. Green. Captain Duggan was an experienced officer, formerly in the Company's service, and has made several voyages to India. The first officer's name is Mr. Harvey. The following is a correct list of the passengers: Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mrs. J. Jenkins and four children, Mrs. Major Johnstone, Miss Turton, Major Johnstone, Mr. Marshall, Lieutenant Marshall, Captain Milner, Master Blake, and Master Reeves.

About the same period a Swedish vessel was wrecked near the spot, and all hands perished; as also an English vessel, with the whole of her crew. Three other vessels were also wrecked, and the crew of one of them drowned.

Ten cases of despatches for the East India Company, two boxes and a canvas bag of letters for the Post-office, and the ship's papers, the British Consul fortunately secured, and sent them to the authorities by the *Magnet* on Monday evening. The bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were being momentarily washed ashore on Monday. On Friday week, a female, apparently about 46 years of age, on being picked up in the surf, was found to exhibit symptoms of animation, but life soon became extinct. The scene of the destruction is 14 miles westward of Boulogne.

There is a Swedish vessel riding off Etaples, with her masts gone. The crew, after cutting them away, took to their boats; but must have since perished, as the boats have been washed ashore.

A French brig, belonging to Havre, came in on Monday morning. Her sails had been all blown away, and she arrived under fore and mainmast.

The General Steam Company's fine vessel *Magnet* had a very boisterous passage to Boulogne. She left London on Saturday morning, but finding it come on to blow strong from the S.S.W., she lay to off Margate. The wind, however, shifted to N.N.W., and her experienced master finding himself then on a lee-shore, he removed to the Downs, where he rode out a night of tremendously heavy weather, with 75 fathoms of cable. He arrived there at ten o'clock on Monday morning.

We now subjoin a summary of the casualties of which we have been informed by our correspondents since our last publication:—From Sheerness we learn there were seven ships and four schooners on the North Sand; the Diana was on the Knock Sand, full of water. At Southwold the crew of the Esther had landed, the vessel having broken upon the Gunfleet Sand; the Hope was water-logged and abandoned. From Colchester we are informed that three vessels were lost in the Swin. From Ramsgate many vessels damaged; the Felix on shore, throwing cargo overboard. The Ebenezer on shore at Thurlestone Sand: a boy lost. Cowes—Several vessels arrived and towed in damaged. The George ashore at the back of island: master and mate drowned. The Emerald ran down the John: crew saved. Dungeness—The Friends, Goodwill, boarded by the coast guard; vessel on her beam-ends: crew supposed to be washed overboard. Liverpool—Several vessels damaged. The Vernon wrecked on Burbo Bank: master and cook drowned; five men saved. The Hale wrecked on Formby Bank: one man saved; four drowned. The St. Petersburg went ashore; mast cut away; afterwards got off, full of water, and brought in. The John Cunningham ashore in Bootle Bay. A schooner sunk in the quarantine ground. The Acorn on shore near Southport. Montrose—The Fortitude went on shore near Usan: knocked to pieces; crew saved. Bude—A large brig, name unknown, on shore, completely wrecked; crew drowned. Milford—The Piper drove, and got in contact with the Sydney and Jane: the former was abandoned and sunk. A brig went down off the St. Ann's lighthouse: the crew, eight men, perished. Bristol—The Mermaid steamer struck by a sea: her bulwarks and 200 pigs carried overboard. The Caroline, Pomona, and a Prussian brig drove on shore, but got off. The Active went ashore. The Anne founded: crew saved. Bridlington—The Concord towed in, dismasted. The Mary run on board by a large brig: the former dismasted; the latter was abandoned: crew saved. Tenby—The Ann and Eliza broke from her moorings, and, it is feared, have sunk; the Emily Louisa a total wreck on Caldy Island: crew saved. Grimsby—The John and Susan ran on Sand Hill, fell on her beam-ends: the crew compelled to abandon her. Cardiff—Several vessels arrived much injured. Caernarvon—The Jane and Mary sunk at anchor. A schooner unknown on shore at Maltreath. Barmouth—The Edwin ran on shore on her beam-ends, only one lad saved, the rest washed overboard. The Mary and Eliza stranded about five miles north of the port: the master saved by the life boat, the rest perished. A brig on shore between Barmouth and Aberdovey: one man drowned. Portmarnock—Many vessel arrived much damaged. The Tyre drifted on the Woolmers and went to pieces: crew and part of cargo saved. Aberystwyth—A schooner founded at Sarn-y-Buck. A large brig came ashore at Llanrhystud. Harwich—Landed the crew of the William and Ann, lost on the Gunfleet. Several vessels arrived injured. A ship, reported to be the Columbia or Columbine, between the Nessies, with loss of anchors; a smack had just gone out to her. Bideford—The schooner Little Test, wrecked near Hartland Bay: crew drowned, except one boy. The John Lilly, stranded, with seven feet of water in her hold: crew saved. The Albert Edward Prince of Wales, from Galway to London, is ashore on the Burrows, and expected to become a wreck: crew saved. Caernarvon—A schooner on shore of Bodenham: oars marked "D. V." Aberdovey—The Phoebe wrecked: crew perished. A brig gone to pieces six miles northward: all hands lost. Littlehampton—The Industry on shore west of Selby-Bill: crew saved. Portmarnock—The Friends went on shore: crew saved with difficulty. Boscombe—The Sarah was boarded dismasted, and crew brought off. Inverkeithing—The Janet struck on the Oscar, and went to pieces. Milford—The Eveline stranded, and must discharge. Isle of Wight—The George has become a wreck at Atherfield: master and mate drowned. Norwinstow—The Phoenix ashore: crew drowned. Berwick—The Emma ashore at Holy Island Harbour. Four vessels reported ashore at Dunbar, and one sunk. Wexford—The Santon wrecked on the Brough of Ballyteague Bay: master and three men drowned. Llannadoc—The Ann and Elizabeth ashore on Lynch Sands: crew saved. Aldborough—The Dart went ashore in Hollies Bay: the master and mate (his son) and a boy were drowned: two men saved. Barnstaple—The John Lilly driven on shore on the bar: crew saved. Mumbles—The Countess of Fortescue on shore near the east pier, a wreck: crew saved. Boscombe—The Sarah, of Tynemouth, from Neath to Tynemouth, founded off Tintangle Head: crew saved. A large barque is wrecked below Bude: crew drowned. Limerick—Accounts have been received here of the loss of the Pladda and Lansdowne hence, on the coast of Donegal. Harwich—The Hope, from Sunderland to London, was abandoned, 14th inst., in a sinking state, 14 miles E. of the Newark light: crew saved. Dunbar—The Clevedon—The Agro Ukkbar of October 20th, states that six of our Cabul prisoners—prisoners no longer!—are to be tried by court-martial: they are, General Skelton, Colonel Palmer, Captains Waller, Eyre, Boyd, and Anderson. After all their sufferings we can only wish them well through this ordeal.

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The *Vernon* was wrecked on the North Burbo Bank, opposite to New Brighton: captain, mate, and cook drowned. The captain's name was Maclean; the mate's, Duncan Macdonald: they have each left a wife and family in Glasgow. The bodies of the captain and the cook were found on Saturday, brought to town, and placed in the dead-house.

The schooner *Isabella*, of Belfast, bound to Runcorn, laden with pipe-clay, &c., was wrecked on West Hoyle, during the night. Whether the crew were saved or lost we have not heard. They were, it is but too probable, lost.

Several pieces of wreck, painted yellow inside, apparently part of a large vessel, have been washed on shore on Hilbre Island, at the mouth of the Dee. Part of a barometer, made at Marseilles, has also been washed on shore on the island.

The Lady Mary Wood steam-packet arrived at Southampton from Gibraltar on Monday last. Her dates were:—Gibraltar, the 5th instant; Cadiz, the 6th; Lisbon, the 9th; Oporto, the 10th; and Vigo, the 11th. She experienced very bad weather. Among the passengers brought home, fifteen in number, was Sir Charles Napier, besides six distressed seamen. The cargo consisted of oranges and thirteen oxen, two of which died on the voyage.—The royal West India steam-packet *Thames* left the same day at one o'clock.

The Consul of Madeira, Mr. Stoddart, now in London, has received intelligence of the arrival at that island of the City of Glasgow steamer on the 21st of December.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The *Atalanta*, Captain Babot, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday morning from the Channel Islands. Two Southampton steamers went off the Wight to tow a large rudderless vessel into Cowes Roads: she was fallen in with by a government vessel in the Channel.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PREROGATIVE COURT, MONDAY, JAN. 16.
DAW, OTHERWISE DAWES, AGAINST DE FEUCHÈRES.—ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

This was a business of granting administration of the effects of the late Sophy Dawes, Baroness de Feuchères, to her immediate relations in England. The suit had been in the first instance opposed by the Queen's proctor, and by the Baron de Feuchères, her husband, from whom she had been divorced by the law of France. Both had, however, withdrawn from the suit. The remarkable history of the deceased lady has been made known to the world by the proceedings in the civil tribunals of France.—Dr. Adams was about to open the case, when Sir H. Jenner Fust said he had read the allegation, the evidence, and the exhibits, and he did not see any necessity for troubling the learned counsel to enter into the details of the case. The deceased was a domiciled subject of France, and had been divorced from her husband, who, by the law of France, had therefore no control over her property. Of the fact of her being a domiciled French subject there could be no doubt; there could be as little doubt of the title of the parties before the court. It was quite clear that Richard Daw and Jane Callaway were married in the Isle of Wight in 1775, and had had several children, of whom the deceased was one, though there was no baptismal registry of her birth. The fact that they had a daughter named Sophy was, however, proved by an extract from the books of the House of Industry, into which she was introduced at the age of six years, and where she continued some time. Her identity was proved by the fact, amongst others, that she placed her mother in the Carmelite convent at Paris. Indeed, the only difficulty in the case had been created by the deceased herself, in representing her name to be Dawes, and herself to be a widow, when she married the Baron de Feuchères. She was evidently a person of very extraordinary talents, and her history was a romance of real life, more extraordinary than any he (the learned judge) had ever read. She became acquainted with the Duke of Bourbon, from whom she obtained the large property which had now to be distributed. The facts and documents were so strong and so clear, that he had no doubt that the parties were the legitimate brother and sister of the late Baroness de Feuchères; and, though she had gone by the name of Dawes, there had been no family in the Isle of Wight of that name. He had no hesitation in presuming that the proctor for the brother and sister had proved their allegation, and that they are entitled to administration of her effects, she being a French subject legally divorced from her husband. It was to be said in favour of the deceased lady, that she never deserted her family, whom it was her great object to aggrandise.—The effect of this sentence will be to give to the family of the deceased all the property in England and France, amounting to about £200,000, except some property secured to the baron by the marriage settlement.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—WEDNESDAY.
(Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN V. SIR A. M. SHEE AND OTHERS.

Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court in this case, which was an appeal against an assessment for the relief of the poor, duly made on the Royal Academy, in respect of a certain portion of the National Gallery used for the purpose of the Royal Society. The question arose upon the peculiar nature and character and purposes for which the property was used. No doubt existed, that if there was nothing specially to exempt them, the premises were presumably the subject of the assessment, independent of the local act, because, although that contained a larger description of property than was to be found in the statute of Elizabeth, no reliance was placed on that circumstance, because the case was considered, and properly so, as coming within the earlier statute. The principles upon which the rate was made had been defined with sufficient distinctness, the difficulty depending upon the application of those principles to the facts and circumstances of each particular case. In the case of "the King v. Tarrett," where a lieutenant-colonel in the Artillery had been rated for property belonging to the Crown, this court had been of opinion that he had been properly rated, on account of the private benefit he derived from his private occupation of the apartments. If the party rated had the use of premises as the mere servant of the Crown, and had no beneficial occupation resulting from it, then he was not rateable. Whether the commanding officer might withdraw himself from the rate by contracting his occupation, would be to be decided when the case arose. This point had come before the court in the case of "Hampton-court Palace;" there the enjoyment by the residents was complete, independent of maintaining, as servants to Her Majesty, the Palace for the use of Her Majesty; there the occupation was the same as the occupation of chambers in an inn of court. In the present instance there was no beneficial occupation in the shape of actual residence. If therefore this was the property of the Crown or of the public, and was used expressly for public purposes, this case must come within the principle of exemption. This society was instituted by George III. in 1763 for the express purpose of cultivating and improving the arts. It was formerly held in part of the Royal Palace of Somerset-house. The premises now in question were stated to be the property of the Crown; the officers were selected by the Sovereign, or elected by the society, subject to the approbation of the Sovereign. The treasurer, who received the profits, was appointed by Her Majesty, and his accounts were submitted to the keeper of the Privy Purse; and if the profits should fail, the society must fail, unless it was sustained by the bounty of the Crown. The society had no lease, but the Crown might, at any time, resume possession, and the appellants might well be considered as the agents of the Crown, the objects being national and public. The court was of opinion that the assessment could not be sustained, and the order of sessions must be quashed.

The rule for striking the name of Mr. Vallance, an attorney, off the rolls of the court for forging the initials of Judge Patten was discharged with costs.

THE QUEEN V. HOLT.—CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd moved that the rule for a criminal information in this case should be made absolute. Their lordships would recollect that it was an application made on behalf of the Duke of Brunswick, against the publisher of the *Age*, for a series of libels published in that newspaper, reflecting on the character and honour of his Royal Highness. Rule for a criminal information made absolute. The Duke of Brunswick sat by the side of his counsel during the argument, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—TUESDAY.

(Before Sir C. F. Williams.)

IN RE HARVEY GARNETT PHIPPS TUCKETT.

This day was fixed for the final examination of the bankrupt, who was stated to be a "wine-merchant." The gallant bankrupt's balance-sheet was objected to as only extending over a period of a few months, and Mr. Poynder (the trade assignee) thought that the creditors should have the history of the bankrupt's transactions before and during the period of his partnership with Captain Gordon, as also his individual trading since that time.—The learned chief commissioner concurred with the suggestion of Mr. Poynder; and, in looking over the bankrupt's balance-sheet, observed that his private expenses appeared to be at the rate of £1500, while his trade was so very limited. But that possibly might form the subject of discussion at a future period.—Mr. Moore, of Coram-street, applied for the restitution of certain goods, value £60, which had been sent to him as samples, but which were neither invoiced nor entered to the bankrupt. After some discussion, the restitution of the samples was ordered, and the further examination was adjourned for the bankrupt's production of an extended and amended balance-sheet.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Walesby and a Bench of Magistrates.)

A general session of the peace for the metropolitan county was held, by adjournment, to day at Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of hearing reports. No less than 34 were set down in the paper. Many of them were ordered to stand adjourned by consent; some were struck out for want of appearance; while in those which were argued, no point of the slightest interest was raised.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Mr. Henry Bent, of the house of Dod, Bent, and Co., insurance-brokers, appeared before the Lord Mayor, to answer the complaint of Mr. Richard Moxon, who charged him with having received the sum of £10 to effect an insurance upon goods shipped on board the Jolly Tar, bound for Texas, and appropriated the money to his own use. The case excited a vast deal of interest among mercantile men.—It appeared that the prosecutor had vainly endeavoured to procure the policy of insurance from the accused before his departure, but the latter came on board at Gravesend, and put into his hand a paper, acknowledging the receipt of the premium, and alleging as an excuse for not producing the policy, that a sufficient number of the directors could not be got together to sign it. Mr. Moxon then wrote from the Downs, by the pilot, to Mr. Slade, the insurance-broker, the following letter:—

"Dear Sir,—We left Gravesend this morning, the weather delightfully fine. I send this by the pilot, enclosing a letter, acknowledging the having insured £500 from Dod, Bent, and Co. They said the insurance company (viz., the Shipmasters' Society) could not get the policy ready for a few days,

Will you be so kind as to get the policy from Dod, Bent, and Co., and hold it for me. Should we and the goods be lost, I should wish my mother, Mrs. Sarah Moxon, Westcourt-street, Brompton, Kent, to enjoy the amount; she has my letter to that effect. I also enclose a bill of lading.—I am, my dear Sir, yours most truly."

"To Mr. John Slade." "RICHARD MOXON." On the 12th of November the vessel was wrecked, off the coast of Cuba, and witness lost everything he possessed. The value of his property was upwards of £500. He got a passage to England through the humanity of a house in Cuba.—Several other witnesses having been examined in support of the charge, the Lord Mayor said, it was manifest that Mr. Bent, after having ascertained on the 6th of September that the goods were not insured, informed Mr. Moxon on the 10th of September that they were. He thought the case came under the meaning of the act, and called upon Mr. Bent to find bail; himself to the amount of £200, and two sureties to the amount of £100 each.

GUILDFORD.—Miss Newell, the artist, who is labouring under a mental delusion that she is a chosen instrument to work out a complete change in the existing religious and political systems, endeavoured to get permission to read a political letter which the newspapers would not publish, and which she wished to make public. Some aldermen have indulged her by hearing her make a speech or read a letter, on the same principle that they grant a hearing to three or four other crazy folks, who are in the habit of visiting the police offices, because they afterwards go away quietly, with their minds greatly relieved, and no one pays any attention to their statements. Mr. Alderman Wood, however, now refused to hear Miss Newell unless she had a complaint to make of a specific breach of the law, of some individual wrong suffered by her, or of some criminal offence done by some person. He said a justice-room was not like an omnibus, to take in all comers who had complaints to make of any nature whatsoever. Miss Newell admitted her complaint was not within the limits laid down, and withdrew.

BOW-STREET.—Michael Leary, apparently a stableman, was charged with unlawfully having in his possession a Newfoundland dog, the property of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch. Mr. Hall ordered the prisoner to pay the sum of £3, being the nominal value of the dog, and a fine of £10 for the offence, and in default be committed to prison for four calendar months.

George Tyson, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Rose and Co., china manufacturers, of Newcastle-street, Strand, was finally examined on a charge of embezzling several sums of money belonging to his employers. Several tradesmen produced receipts of money paid to the prisoner for goods delivered, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—A man named William Osborne, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Rawlinson, charged on suspicion of having received a quantity of silk, the property of Mr. Shaw, of Mortimer-street, knowing it to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence that Mr. Shaw, in consequence of information which he had received relative to the stolen property, proceeded to a house in Charlotte-street, where the prisoner lived, and he suspected that a man named Pritchard, who was brother to (Mr. Shaw's) foreman, was concerned in the robbery; he searched the place, but without finding any of the stolen articles, and the prisoner, from certain facts which had come to his (Mr. S.'s) knowledge, was given into custody. The melancholy fact of the suspected man, Pritchard, having cut his throat, and thus terminated his existence, was communicated to the magistrate. None of the stolen property had been met with, and the prisoner, against whom there was no proof whatever, was discharged.

LAMBETH-STREET.—TRICKS OF CAB PROPRIETORS.—John Shrubsole, a Jew, was charged by Abraham Garcia, with stealing a pair of cab-plates, his property.—The complainant stated that on the 2nd he bought a cab and horse from the prisoner for ten guineas, and paid him the money. Having neither plates nor a licence as a proprietor himself, but merely those of a driver, he had agreed to allow the prisoner a shilling a day for his plates and the privilege of his licence until he could get both himself.—Mr. Henry here interfered, and cautioned the witness, observing that he was disclosing that which would render him subject to severe penalties.—The complainant, however, went on, and said he kept up his payments of the shilling a day regularly, and had even paid seven days in advance, and used, besides, to let the prisoner have the use of the plates for his night-cab. On the evening before the prisoner entered his premises, and stole both the side-plates from his cab. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that though he had sold the cab and horse to the complainant, he had not disposed of his plates. The latter (the said) bore his own name in a conspicuous manner, and he thought he was perfectly justified in taking them away from the complainant.—Mr. Henry did not think the offence amounted to a felony, but the transaction was so fraught with illegality and fraud, that he should feel it to be his duty to acquaint Mr. Wedgwood, the registrar of hackney carriages, with the whole of the circumstances, in order that steps might be taken to put an end to such irregularity.—Both the complainant and the prisoner declared that such practices were quite common amongst small masters.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—On Wednesday, James Williams, who was stated to be one of a formidable gang of fellows who have induced the shopmen of various tradesmen to rob their employers, and by whom the licensed victuallers of the metropolis have sustained severe losses, was charged with having persuaded Robert Lincoln, the barman to Mr. W. M. Davis, the proprietor of the Blue Post, Berwick-street, to plunder his master. Mr. Bodkin, the barrister, and Mr. Child, of the firm of Wire and Child, solicitors to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society, appeared for the prosecution. The facts of the case are briefly these:—About two months ago Lincoln, who is a youth about seventeen years of age, was going down Broad-street, Golden-square, when he was accosted by the prisoner, who, after inquiring how he was, asked "if he had worked any money for himself;" to which the lad, who understood by the observation that taking money out of the till was implied, answered in the negative, and added that he did not want. Prisoner said he must be a great fool then, for he used to work (convey away) £3 per week out of Mr. Davis's house, and it might be easily done again. Prisoner then gave him his address and went away, and Lincoln, on his return home, told his master what had occurred. Information was given to the police, and on Saturday Lincoln was sent to the address given by prisoner, and left a note, stating that he would meet him on the following day in Compton-street. On Saturday evening prisoner came into the house, and observing Lincoln alone, said, "On to it now," to which the lad replied he couldn't then, as his master had just cleared the till. On the following day Lincoln met the prisoner, and walked down Fleet-street with him, and prisoner then told him how he was to rob his master so as to escape detection. "I shall come in three or four times a night," said the prisoner, "and put down a shilling for a quartern of gin or a glass of beer. You must pretend to put it in the till, and in so doing take out three or four more, place them between the halfpence, and give them to me in the change." Lincoln asked him how he should do if his master was in the bar, when prisoner observed, "Oh, this way; if it is all right, put your hand up to your hair, or rub your elbow; if it is not, put out one finger, as if pointing." Prisoner, after having showed him how to place the silver between the halfpence, assured him that if he could not come often enough, his wife should, and left him. On the Sunday evening prisoner came to the house and called for a quartern of gin, and put down a shilling. Lincoln, who had been instructed how to act, gave him the change, and two shillings between the halfpence. Prisoner went out, and shortly returned again, and had another shilling given him in some change. A third visit was made, when Lincoln put out his finger, and the visitor disappeared. The prisoner's wife came. Lincoln gave the signal, and she understood it; and prisoner then again made his appearance. On Monday ten marked shillings were placed in the till, and, on prisoner paying his visit, four of them were given to him in the change, and on his gaining the street, Inspector Beresford, who had watched him at the meeting with Lincoln, and on every visit, suddenly laid hold of his hands, and took the four marked shillings from him. He was then locked up, as also his wife, but, as it was presumed that she was acting under the control of her husband, she was discharged on Tuesday, by the magistrate. Mr. Bodkin having stated that licensed victuallers had been plundered to an amazing extent in this way, and cited cases to show that prisoner had clearly committed a felony, Mr. Maltby said there could be no moral doubt of the prisoner's guilt, although a legal question might arise. He concurred in opinion with Mr. Bodkin, and should commit the prisoner for trial.—Prisoner, who made no defence, was then committed.

KENSINGTON.—On Wednesday John Horan, a private in the 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars, who was, on Thursday week, charged at this court with having, on Sunday, the 8th instant, while on duty at the barracks in Hyde Park, without the slightest provocation, knocked down with his carbine and wounded a young man named Edward Fitch, was again brought up before Mr. Paynter, the sitting magistrate, for final examination. The prisoner was held to bail to appear and take his trial at the Central Criminal Court.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND.—A meeting of the Special Commission of the Assembly was held on Thursday week, when they agreed to a minute, in reply to the letter from the Home Secretary, on the subjects which at present agitate the Church. The minute argues at great length the right claimed by the Church for exclusive jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters, and contends that the power assumed by the Civil Court is power not conferred by the State. It then alludes to the other questions referred to in the letter from Government, and, assuming that Ministers are not inclined to grant any redress of the grievances complained of, it states that the "Legislature will have an alternative submitted to them, namely, whether to force on a disruption of the Established Church of Scotland, with all its attendant evils, or restore the Church to the state in which she was between 1834 and 1838, when the Veto Act had not been declared illegal—the power to admit *quoad sacra* ministers had not been challenged—and the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, which has since been so largely exercised, had not been claimed." The Special Commission are of opinion that the claim

of right should be laid before Parliament, and that the Commission of Assembly should petition both Houses, calling the attention of the Legislature to the grievances and applications for redress set forth in the Church's claim.

THE INFORMER, THIEF.—On Monday a young man called at the police-office, and requested to see the superintendent. On being admitted, he abruptly asked Mr. Haining if he had heard that Fossaway had been robbed? Mr. Haining, in reply asked what sort of person Fossaway was, when he was informed that Fossaway was a village, and that the manse had been broken into. The applicant first stated himself to be the nephew of the minister, but on being questioned he became so confused, that Mr. Haining suspected him to be the thief, and ordered an officer to keep an eye upon him, and this suspicion proved correct; for by that time information had reached the Bank of Scotland that a check upon that bank for £280 had been stolen from the manse at Fossaway, and that it had been offered for cash by a man who asked for £180 instead of £280. He was the visitor at the police-office, and was detained at the bank.

PAISLEY.—The state of the poor in this town is dreadful. The frost and the snow have made their privations and sufferings more piteous still, and yet, at such a moment, the charity of those who regulate their relief begins to show a hard-hearted evidence of being tired. All the Irish of less than ten years' residence are to be cut off from the supply list, and sent to their own country, to receive the benefits of the new poor-law. Their number is 104 male and 237 female heads of families, which, with their dependents, make upwards of 1200 in all. This is certainly a cruel and unrighteous measure; for, though the parents may have a legal claim on their own parish, the children born in this country can have none. Their next allowance is to be given in money, so as to enable them to pay their passage over; but, without their usual scanty supply of food, pray how are they to live? The gentlemen of Renfrewshire have benefited by the toil of these unfortunate people for years, and when the evil day comes of trial and distress they turn them adrift to starve. The present rate of allowance is 1s. 2d. in meal, &c., and 4d. in cash, for a single man, gradually increasing with the number of dependents, till a man and his wife, with seven children, get 3s. 2d. in meal, &c., and 10d. in cash for coals, being about 5d. for food, fire, and clothing for each individual per week! Ought not this to have been the height of their misery?

FIRE AT LYNEDOCH COTTAGE.—One day last week smoke was observed to issue from the armoury-room at Lyndoch Cottage, on which the servants broke open the door to discover the cause, and found the room in flames and several articles burning. In a short time the fire was got under; after which, on examining the damage sustained, it was found, among other articles, that the coat which the gallant hero wore at the celebrated battle of Barossa was consumed. His lordship would permit none to enter the room but himself and one servant, and always kept it locked. The fire was caused by the over-heating of a flue which runs beneath the floor of the room.

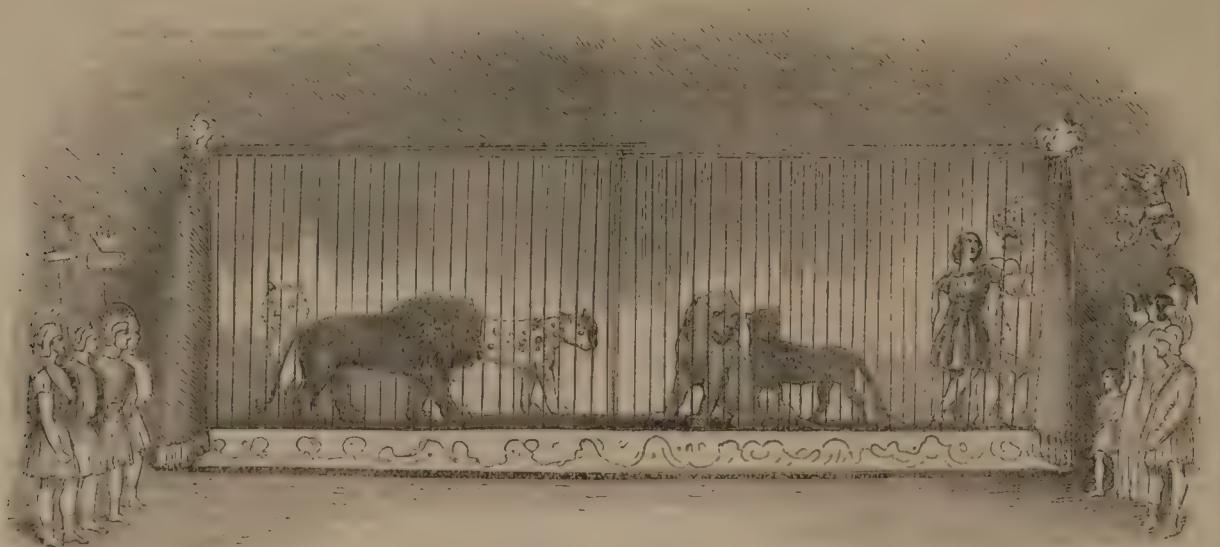


ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Those who retain a lively recollection of the admirable style in which the French company of last season played those little pieces in which French performers are unrivalled will give Mr. Mitchell and his troupe a cordial welcome on the commencement of their second season, which took place on Monday evening last at this theatre. First of the list of brilliant names which are promised us comes Madame Albert, a most engaging and versatile actress, who seems to have an equal command over the comic and the serious, the dignified and the humble, the merry laugh and the pointed *mot*, and who can pass from the character of the countess to that of the peasant girl, and depict both with equal ease and equal fidelity. She appeared on Monday evening as the *Comtesse du Barry*, in the well written piece of the same name. In the space to which we are necessarily confined we cannot attempt an outline of the drama, which is one of the manners and intrigue of the period of which the manners were better than the morals, and the intrigue more general than the integrity. M. Lienard made his part in this piece a very effective one, by the unctuous with which he delivered his precepts of morality, which came with a peculiar zest from the mouth of the profligate French courtier. *Georgette* was the afterpiece, in which Madame Albert assumed the *paysanne*, all rustic life and archedness, free in her step and loud in her laugh, with as little of the countess in her bearing as can well be imagined. The house was crowded with a most fashionable audience; and the reception of the star of the night was as flattering as the heartiest expressions of admiration could make it. Of the other performers, it would be unjust to pass over M.M. Cartigny and Rozeville, without praising their talent and anxiety to please; Mlle. Prosper is winning on the good graces of the audience each time she appears. We hope Mr. Mitchell may have every success.

The new comedy called "Mothers and Daughters," announced for representation next Tuesday at Covent Garden Theatre; is, we hear, from the pen of R. Bell, Esq., the clever author of the comedy of "Marriage," which had so great a run last season at the Haymarket Theatre. Some change in the original destination of the characters has, we believe, been made in the *actual cast*, but the comedy is so highly spoken of that this change is not likely to affect its presumed success.

ANCIENTS OF BARCELONA.—It is known that amongst the buildings set on fire during the bombardment of Barcelona was that containing the archives of Catalonia. The following account will show how great the loss of these documents must be in an historical point of view:—There were collected there charters and acts of the early courts of Barcelona, from the year 844, and documents relating not only to the province of Catalonia and the courts of Roussillon and Cerdagne, but to the kingdoms of Arragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Naples. The building contained the proceedings of all the ministries from the union of the kingdom of Arragon with the principality of Catalonia, as well as copies of all treaties of peace, alliances, and such matters. There were also deposited there the original papers of the States-General, in 50 volumes, from those held at Perpignan by Peter IV., in 1350, to those held by Philip V., at Barcelona, in 1702. Not less than 836 original bulls of the Pope were there, of which the dates ranged from the pontificate of Benedict IX., in 1024, to that of Clement XI., in 1709. There were 17,640 documents written on papyrus, parchment, or cotton paper. Those on parchment or paper were rolled up separately, but the parchments were tied up in collections. At the period when paper was first made of rags, about the thirteenth century, registers were formed to copy letters patent and other acts proceeding from the sovereign authority. These registers, begun in 1211, were concluded in 1808, and comprised 28 reigns, from James I. to Charles IV. They were 6,070 in number, and each register contained between 300 and 400 leaves in folio. The learned Capinay affirms, in



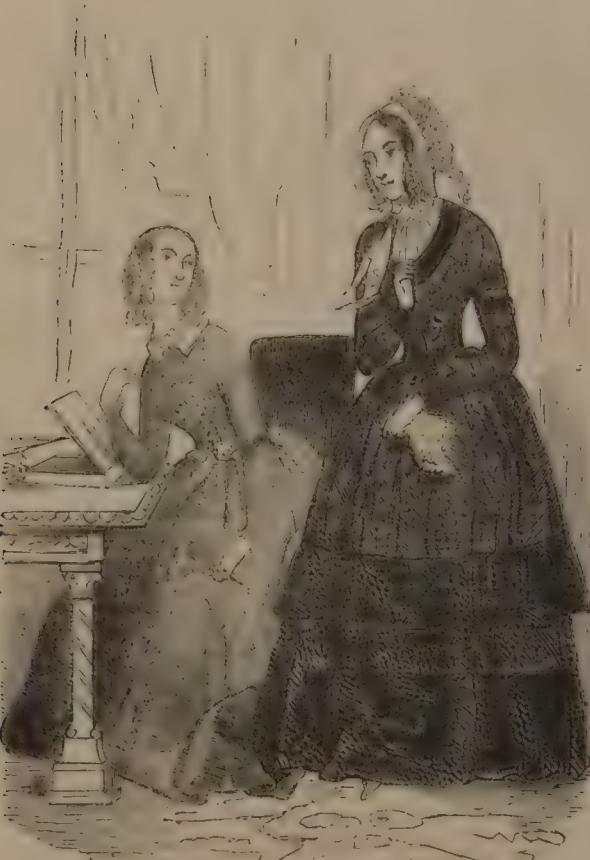
MR. VAN AMBURGH AND HIS LIONS AT THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. Van Ambburgh, like the animals he lives by, is a *lion* in his way; and, having again made his bow to a London audience, in the new capacity of theatrical manager and lessee of a national theatre, we at once introduce the lion-tamer to the readers of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, as the latest zoological novelty. Of Mr. Carter, who is the partner of Van Ambburgh, in the new undertaking, we have already given a sketch, but avoided indulging in any remarks upon the general tendency of such displays. The exhibition is *curious*, as showing the possibility—nay, as demonstrating the fact—of man's ability to tame the wildest animals; to subdue those creatures whose natural instincts would lead them to devour him, and whose physical strength and carnivorous organization give them the power, had they the will to do so. But it excites also a feeling of *wonder* as to the means by which the startling effect has been produced, and *excitement*, from the evident danger in which the chief actor is placed. That the men will eventually be injured, there can be little doubt, and whether the exhibition is justifiable under such circumstances is very questionable. In old Rome such a display might, perhaps, have gained golden opinions and reward; but advancing civilisation has lessened the taste for those sights at which excitement is obtained at the expense of peril to the exhibitor; and the ability to provoke wonder is now only rewarded by the applause of those not occupying the highest point in the scale of intelligence. The day is gone—we trust never again to revive—when the agony and blood of the Coliseum gave the zest to the exhibition, and the spectators were enraptured when the gladiator was at his last gasp. In the wake of those scenes have also passed away the minor barbarities of bull-baiting, bear-bait-

ing, and badger-drawing; and the fate of pugilism is also sealed, by the advent of a purer taste and more correct feeling in the mass of people. It would not be difficult to string together arguments against the desecration to the purposes of a menagerie of a building raised to the genius of English opera, or to institute comparisons most odious between the barbarous warings of lions and tigers and the more humanizing sounds of English melody. We shall, however, refrain from doing so in this instance, as the English Opera is not the only stage upon which faults against good judgment or sound taste are committed, or Mr. Van Ambburgh the only manager who caters to the lower rather than to the more elevated feelings and tastes of the London public. If courage and sagacity are entitled to commendation and encouragement without strict reference to the purposes for which they have been employed, then do the lion-tamers, Van Ambburgh and Carter, merit the highest praise and deserve the pecuniary reward which their exhibition will probably produce.

The theatre has undergone alterations—a circus having been formed in which a variety of equestrian performances, *à la* Astley, take place. The piece selected for the opening night was called "Aslar and Ozines"; or, the Lion Hunters of the Burning Zaara"—a title sufficiently indicative of what was to be expected. The scene is laid in Rome and Numidia, but what the plot was, or how it was intended to be wrought out, no one seemed able to discover; the only impression was one of tedium, save in those parts which gained a perilous interest from the presence of the lions. We select one of the latter scenes for illustration; and avoiding in charity any allusion to the brute-tamers as *actors*, apart from their peculiar vocation, we close our present notice of these lions of London.

FLORICULTURE.



THE FASHIONS.

[The letter of our correspondent, descriptive of our Plate of the Fashions, has not reached us in time to be inserted this week.]

CITY ANTIQUITIES.—Amongst the most important works now in progress in the City, connected with its improvement, is that of the extension of the sewerage through Lad-lane, connected with the main leading sewer in Princes-street. The excavations, which are from eighteen to twenty feet deep, have exhibited some very interesting facts relative to the early history of the City. Some few coins, principally of Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Samian pottery, with household utensils, have been found; but the chief objects of interest have been the discovery of some vestiges of the foundation walls of some old Roman buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week opposite Mr. Chaplin's, of the Swan-with two Necks, where the excavators arrived at a wall composed of flints, about 18 feet below the surface, which was between five and six feet in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty to penetrate. Opposite to the church walls in Cateaton-street, at the depth of about eighteen feet, there was found a large quantity of human bones, showing that there existed here a place of sepulture which must have been coeval with the time of the Romans.



CHRYSANthemum.

The Chrysanthemum is an universal favourite, and is what may be termed any body's flower who will bestow upon it the very little attention necessary to produce the splendid display it annually presents. It is, without question, the finest of our autumnal flowers, and is the more valuable from its flowering at a period when any flower is acceptable. It is quite as popular a flower in China as with us, and from thence most of our varieties were originally obtained. Without the Chrysanthemum our flower-gardens and greenhouses would have but a blank and dreary appearance during the wet and foggy months of November and December. The cultivation of this plant is of the easiest description; it is sometimes grown in the open border, but more generally in pots, and as this is the preferable method we give it first. The plants are propagated by division, by suckers, and by cuttings: the latter mode is the best, as in every case they are apt to throw up suckers, which are very detrimental to the production of fine flowers: cuttings are preferred because less liable to this objection. They should be taken off about the end of May, shortening each cutting to the length of four or five joints: after being prepared in the usual manner plant them in sandy earth, in the open ground, and cover them with a hand-glass. They require about three weeks to strike root, during which time it is necessary to shade them from the intense action of the sun. In the first potting the soil used should be a mixture of loam and old manure; they require to be placed in large pots. About the latter end of September a sheltered situation should be chosen for them to stand in, from the period of the first potting till danger is apprehended from frost, and during the whole of this time an abundant supply of water is necessary; they are also benefited by an occasional watering with liquid manure. On the approach of cold nights let them be removed to the greenhouse or parlour windows, when the now swelling buds in a short time unfold their resplendent petals. If grown as an ornament to the parterre, it is only necessary to displace a portion of the numerous suckers annually produced, and to keep the remaining flower-stems securely fastened to sticks; but, when trained to a wall or trellis, the buds are formed earlier, and there is, consequently, a better prospect of a full crop of perfect flowers: if very finely-formed flowers are desired, it is advisable to reduce the number of buds on each stem when about half grown.

The *Journal de Coutances* states that a whirlwind of extraordinary violence passed over part of the town on the 11th inst., and did considerable damage, taking away stones, slates, and tiles, and stripping several houses. A letter from Bourges, of the 13th, mentions that for five days a tempest had been raging in the neighbourhood, and had committed some ravages.



SHAP ABBEY, WESTMORELAND.

How pleasant, even in imagination, for those "in populous city pent" to turn from smoke and din and mental turmoil to some far-off quiet nook, and, in admiration of its rural beauty and sylvan quietude, forget for a brief space all surrounding annoyances. Here have we such a corner of England—a lonely vale on the bank of the river Lowther, in the primitive county of Westmoreland—an old ruin, telling at a glance in its decay the history of institutions long since gone, as the necessity for their continuance was superseded by advancing circumstances. The neighbourhood in which it stands is rich in natural beauty. Other lands can boast loftier mountains and broader lakes, mightier rivers and more noisy cataracts; yet may England claim not only fertile and richly cultured plains—with harbours, rivers, and canals, bearing the wealth of every clime—but has she also spots vieing with all competitors in varied combinations of grandeur and beauty. Westmoreland and Cumberland contain valleys redolent of softness embosomed in mountains rude even to magnificence. The "English Appenines," as the mountains have been termed which, commencing in Derbyshire, stretch away north to Linlithgow, are rude and barren, with little claim to the charms of the celebrated heights whose name has been bestowed upon them; but from this chief range a branch shoots to the west, having features as picturesque as those of the parent series are dreary. The majestic and the beautiful are here blended—huge hills lift their towering heads and striking forms far above the quiet valleys lying below—gorges divide enormous masses of schist, the prevailing tints of blue and grey here and there diversified by patches of vegetation—while fells, dales, becks, and meres display themselves in a thousand varied groups. And around, scattered with no sparing hand, is the bilberry, the juniper, and the broom plant, with lichens and mosses and bright heaths, in all their splendour:

"the gilded tuft clothing in richer green
Each speck of lawn the broken rocks between."

And far up in the hills are the quiet gems of the mountains—the Tarns—still, placid waters, reflecting the clouds by day and the stars by night—crossed now and then by the mirrored likeness of some mountain bird, as it wings its way over the tiny lake.

"There sometimes does a leaping fish
Send through the torn a lonely cheer;
The crags repeat the raven's croak
In symphony austere."

And what, in sober prose, says Wordsworth for these valleys of his birth—these scenes of his minstrelsy?—"Yet, though clustered together, every valley has its distinct and separate character; in some instances as if they had been formed in studied contrast to each other, and in others with the united differences and resemblances of a sisterly rivalry. This concentration of interest gives to the county a decided superiority over the most attractive districts of Scotland and Wales, especially for the pedestrian traveller. In Scotland and Wales are found undoubtedly individual scenes, which, in their several kinds, cannot be excelled. But in Scotland, particularly, what desolate and unimpressive tracts of country almost perpetually intervene; so that the traveller, when he reaches a spot deservedly of great celebrity, would find it difficult to determine how much of his pleasure is owing to excellence inherent in the landscape itself, and how much to an instantaneous recovery from an oppression left upon his spirits by the barrenness and desolation through which he has passed." And amid these valleys and mountains and streams does Wordsworth now dwell—Southey also being a dweller in the district; and together they have said and written that which consecrates these hills and lakes to all lovers of the beautiful as a chosen spot set apart for imagination to revel in and for memory to cherish. Nor are they the only master-spirits who have paid the homage of their admiration to the fells and meres of England. Mrs. Radcliffe found among these scenes congenial to her romantic though exaggerated fancy; and Gray, the profound scholar and elegant poet, lingered with pleasure amid these northern spots, after his sojourn in beautiful and classic Italy.

In Shap Abbey we have the remains of one of the ecclesiastical buildings profusely scattered over the country some four centuries since. In the old documents which recount its foundation and early history it is called Hep or Hepe, a name first given from the spot upon which it stands being once covered with brambles. The name of the fruit of the briar is in this district pronounced choup, a word which subsequently became perverted into shap; and hence, say the etymologists and county historians, the modern name of the village and of the abbey. The spot upon which the ruin stands is one well adapted for retirement and contemplation, which, doubtless, had weight with the founder of the edifice, "Thomas, the son of Cospatrick," who gave "to God and Saint Mary Magdalene a portion of his lands at Preston, that certain canons might build a mansion." The abbey rose in the reign of the first Henry, about 1119, and, once established, soon added both to its size and revenues. "John of Vetrepoint" became a large benefactor—the Clifords also, with various other pious knights, added to the funds of the establishment—and Edward Baliol, King of Scots, confirmed a grant which the monks had obtained of the church of Johnston, in Annandale. Miracles only were wanting, and these in good time came also by the transfer to the abbey, from a neighbouring grave, of the body of a saint there buried. The pious came to worship, and the abbey became renowned alike for its miracles and its wealth.

Upon the dissolution Henry VIII. gave Shap Abbey to the Wharton family, by whom it was afterwards sold to the Lowthers. At that time the buildings were very extensive; the abbey church was spacious, and built of durable freestone. Some of the offices afterwards became farm-houses, and one of these was occupied by the ancestors of Hogarth for some generations subsequent to the dissolution. Near the ruin are some remains of an old bridge; and a short distance from it is a well, which enjoys the reputation of petrifying all things subjected to its influence.

Not far from Shap are two monuments of high antiquity—remains of manners and customs which time has left but scanty record of. The first is an area half a mile in extent, circumscribed by immense stones standing upright, and varying from eight to twelve yards asunder. It is called Karl Lofts, and is supposed by Pennant to be of Danish origin, from the fact of those invaders of our country having a custom of marking in this way the spots where their heroes who had fallen in battle were buried. The second is a circle of large stones at a spot called Gunnerkeld Bottom. They are evidently Druidical; and it requires but slight effort of the imagination to see again within the sacred circle the stately crowd of British Pagans—their beards flowing over the ample folds of their white garments—and the golden sickle carried before the holy mælito, just severed from its parent oak.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that great abuses having been found to exist at Constantinople from the European embassies affording protection to criminals who had sought it, and remonstrances having been made on the subject by the Turkish Government and the merchants of the city, the representatives of the European Powers have come to the resolution to deliver letters of safety to such of their countrymen as show that they have proper means of existence. All other foreigners will be liable to punishment, and to be sent out of the country.

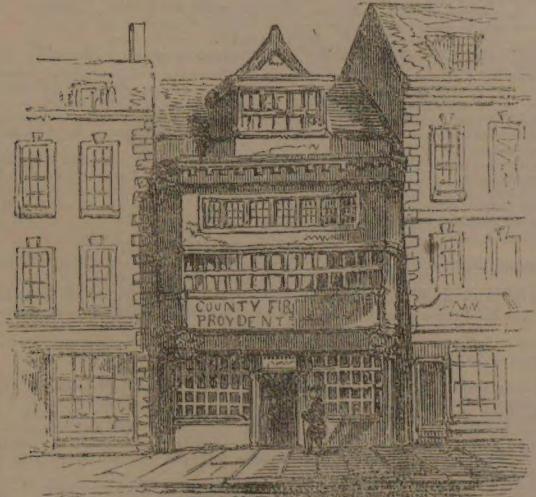
[THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XXIV.]



NEW CHURCH, WILTON PLACE, PIMLICO.

The number of new churches has before supplied us with subject for remark, but we may again inform our readers that twelve months added *eleven* to the sum-total of ecclesiastical buildings connected with the church of England in London, and that *fourteen* others are in various stages of progress towards completion within and near the metropolis. One of the latter has been sketched for our present number; and as these buildings will doubtless remain for centuries the places appointed for public worship, and the scene of the most important events in the career of those settled in the various localities,—of the baptisms, the marriages, and the burials of successive generations,—we can scarcely select more appropriate subjects for occasional illustration. Another argument in favour of the delineation is the fact of these structures never having been before engraved or published—they each are morsels of *pictorial news*; are illustrated novelties; and future historians of London will seek our columns for original views of churches now new, but which Time will transmute, as he transmutes all things temporal.

The neighbourhood in which this new edifice has arisen is itself most completely a creation of yesterday. A few years since and Pimlico was all fields—the “Five Fields,”—a straggling house here and there forming scattered links between London and Chelsea. Now streets, crescents, squares, and places rear their heads in all the pride of architectural proportions. Belgrave-square is unequalled in size and splendour, and the adjoining dwellings are erected in the most princely style. Indeed the district may be said to be one displaying a continued series of *palazzos*, such as no other capital in the world can equal in number or variety. The church in Wilton-place is one of those to which the commissioners for building new churches made a “conditional grant.” It is included in their twenty-second report presented to Parliament during the last session, and ranks in a list with twenty-three others, “now (1842) in course of building.” It is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, within the parliamentary borough of Westminister, in the county of Middlesex, and diocese of London. The style and character of the building is Gothic, with a tower surmounted by pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and built to accommodate 980 persons in pews, and 540 in free seats, making a total accommodation of upwards of 1500. The first stone was laid on the 4th of November, 1840, and the entire building was contracted to be finished by the 25th of the present month. The day appointed for its consecration is the 1st of May next.

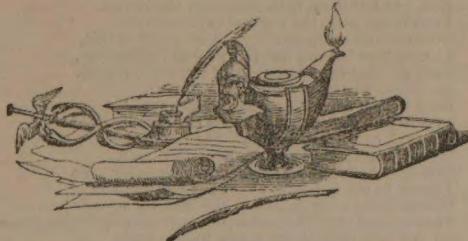


JAMES WOOD'S HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

A paragraph has been going the round of the press to the effect that the house of “old Jemmy Wood” of Gloucester was about to be pulled down. As a passing record of a curious character, whose name has frequently been before the public during the last few years, we have had it engraved for our columns, and it forms rather a picturesque specimen of an old city house. The notoriety—for it would be wrong to call it fame—of Mr. Wood arose from the immense amount of money he contrived to amass. As is usual in such cases, the most forbidding parsimony was resorted to, and many curious stories are current in the neighbourhood of the ludicrous scrapes into which “old Jemmy Wood’s” miserly habits betrayed him. One may be taken as a specimen:—During one of his long walks, taken to avoid the expense of riding, he was overtaken by a heavy and obstinate storm of rain. Half wetted through, an empty hearse passed by, and “Jemmy,” hailing the undertakers in charge of the funeral equipage, bargained to be taken for sixpence to a spot

near Gloucester—a distance of several miles. Preliminaries arranged, the owner of nearly two millions of money introduced himself into the interior of the vehicle, and the door was closed upon the unwanted living load. Amused at the parsimony of the Gloucester banker, the men drove into the town without warning their passenger, and drew up at his door in Westgate-street. At sight of the hearse all the neighbours ran out expecting to hear that “old Jemmy” had suddenly given up the ghost, when the door was opened, and out crawled the millionaire.

Our readers will recollect the heavy law causes which arose out of the disputed will. The legal points are now, we believe, all settled, but not before one of the parties concerned in the affair had committed suicide, and an immense amount of money had been spent in costs. Sir Matthew Wood, M.P. of London, under the established will, is said to be entitled to about a third of a million sterling; while another sum, equal in amount, goes to an old clerk of the deceased banker, who recently resided, if he does not even now dwell, in the tumble-down old house above delineated. A large sum of money is to be paid to the corporation of Gloucester for the purpose of improving that ancient city.



LITERATURE.

THE WASSAIL BOWL, by ALBERT SMITH. In two volumes. Richard Bentley.



and easy, and there is not that straining after effects which in papers of this kind is too often perceptible. We sympathise with him in the cheerful temper in which he has looked at society, and the spirit in which he has depicted it. His acuteness has no ill-nature in it. He has thought it “better to skim over the running surface of the stream, amidst the lotus flowers and the golden-winged insects, than to dive to its earthy bed, and find nothing but sand and broken crockery in their stead.” The following extracts from the “Physiology of Evening Parties” are favourable specimens of the book. The illustrations, too, are clever enough to speak for themselves:—



endowed him, for the time, with a species of Daguerreotypic existence by the light of her presence alone, her absence forming its shadows!

We appear to be getting philosophically poetical:—we are not often taken so, and must plead in excuse the exciting cause of our present indisposition. The beauty of the ball has sometimes one uncomfortable characteristic, which her very position generates—she is an out-and-out flirt. At one party she will talk softly to you for half an hour together in the conservatory, with no other witness than some flower-pots, paper camellias, and a Chinese lamp; at another, she will all but cut you for a new cavalier with an imperial, which you do not wear. In the first situation, you will think evening parties the poetry of society; in the last, you will pronounce them to be very indifferent amusements after all. She is, moreover, very capricious; and, having refused all invitations to waltz, on the plea of giddiness, will eventually stand up with another handsome girl, and twirl away for a quarter of an hour. Possibly this is for the express purpose of tantalizing all the young gentlemen in the room, upon the same principle that makes young ladies kiss babies so rapturously before company.

The professed flirt is not always the beauty of the room, but still sufficiently good-looking to attract several *pro-tempore* lovers. And it is remarkable what diplomatic ingenuity she puts forth in carrying on a flirtation with three or four young gentlemen at the same time. The mere shade, the very idea of a gentle pressure of the hand, as she meets you in the chain of the last figure of the Lancers, induces you to believe yourself the favoured one. But you are mistaken: she has made three or four others equally self-satisfied by the same proceeding; and just as she has half given, half allowed you to take a flower from her bouquet—which you intend to place in water when you get home to your chambers, as a romantic souvenir, and afterwards, when withered, to treasure up in your dressing-case for an indefinite period, amidst a similar collection of *gages d'amour*, such as old rose-leaves, odd sandals, shrivelled violets, three-cornered notes (scented with that odd perfume the women are so fond of at present, which resembles a cocoa-nut oil lamp that had gone out), locks of silky and odorous hair, that have made the paper which envelopes them very transparent, and, perhaps, a vinaigrette or torqueoise ring—you find she has offered to mark some other happy swain's handkerchief with his initials and her own hair. Therefore you set her down as a heartless coquette, and the gentleman as a thorough muff; but you do not throw away the lily of the valley notwithstanding,



And even when she waltzes with him, and asks you to hold her delicate scarf, which resembles point lace in a consumption, you are still gratified by the honour. The flirt does not admire being cooped up in the ball-room all the evening. She is very fond of going down for refreshment; not that she stands in need of any, but it removes her from the *espionage* of her *chaperon*; and, if there is one situation she prefers more than another, it is sitting on the staircase outside the drawing-room door, under pretence of enjoying the cool air.



The flirt has different opinions formed of her. Old mammas, with unmarriageable daughters, pronounce her “an exceedingly forward young woman.” Young ladies who are a little jealous, think her “a very strange girl in her manners;” and the young gentlemen speak of her according to their temperaments and ideas of perfection as “a splendid creature,” “a girl with no humbug about her,” or (unteminable yet expressive appellation), “a thorough-going brick, and no mistake!”

GIOTTO AND FRANCESCA, and other Poems. By ANDREW ALEXANDER KNOX.

Although almost everybody now scribbles verses of some kind or other, there probably never was an age which gave less promise than the present of a rich harvest of poetry. The great poets who yet live cannot be said to belong to this generation; and the lyre of some, which sounded under their touch so many rich and various strains, seems mute in the degenerate hands of their successors. Wordsworth and Campbell lately struck a few notes, like the expiring echoes of some familiar melody. The new aspirants to the lays, who have of late years appeared, confine themselves to imitating the manner of those great and original writers, so many of whom sprung up in the early part of the present century, and, like all imitators, they have been more successful in copying the faults than the excellencies of their models. The age that succeeds to one of great intellectual richness is generally as much distinguished for barrenness as its predecessor for fertility; yet there have been exceptions to this rule. The times of Milton and Cowley immediately followed those of Shakspeare and Spencer; and in ancient Greece there was a permanent succession of great poets, while Greece maintained its independence. In England the voice of song has never been entirely unheard; a Cowper and a Burns were formed in what seemed to be the very deadness and rottenness of time. Perhaps, during the appointed period of a nation's greatness, the average amount of talent existing among its people is pretty nearly equal, while its peculiar direction is determined by the circumstances of the time. Should the coming age be one of stirring events, likely to rouse and animate the popular mind, and dissipate the pernicious phlegm and torpor engendered by the calm of a long peace, we may venture to anticipate that great poets will arise. Hitherto, in the number of our bards, and in the length of the period during which poetry has been successfully cultivated, no nation of Europe has at all approached us.

The volume before us gives more promise of future excellence than any we have for some time observed, and though we pretend not to be ranked among the prophets, and would not venture to predict a career of greatness from a clever beginning, we shall be disappointed if this promise is not fulfilled. Giotto and Francesca, the chief poem in the volume, in two cantos, is written in the eight-lined stanza, so great a favourite with the Italian poets, which was introduced into this country by Tennant and Frere, and employed by Byron in Don Juan, as well as several minor poems. The subject is a simple love-story of the early days of Italy, taken from Boccaccio. The incidents are few and ordinary; that which makes the turning point, and gives the tale its tragic interest, is the sudden death of Giotto in the arms of his beloved, after the lovers had by the good offices of a holy priest of Florence, who acts the part of Friar Lawrence in “Romeo and Juliet,” attained the summit of their happiness. The versification of the poem flows smoothly and sweetly; the chief characteristic of the style, both here and throughout the others, being a tender and reflective melancholy, relieved by the judicious and elegant employment of fancy. Mr. Knox has evidently studied our old poetry to advantage; Spencer, and among the moderns Shelley and Byron, we should be inclined

to think his favourites. The following extracts will, however, convey to our readers a clearer idea of the author's manner than they could derive from any description of ours.

As when is lifted from a valley deep
The mist, in foamy vapour upwards breaking;
Or when the curtains that had veiled her sleep
Lifts some young bride from dreams of love awaking;
Or when life's fever o'er, on high we leap,
One lightning glance of past existence taking;
So bursting from their dusty tombs, I see
Men, who are shadows, live once more for me.
* * * * *

To look out from the chamber-window where
Death has been busy with the few we love,
(For earth's millions few there are who share
The heart amongst them) and, below, above,
To see for us that earth lies cold and bare,
Whilst others on their usual pleasures move;
This is, indeed, to die: they are not dead
Who lie unconscious on the darkened bed.

By such the *Nunc dimittis* hath been sung;
Closed have their eyes upon the circling wheel,
The sameness of whose turning is among
The causes of this weariness we feel:
Oh! who would wish to live, the harp unstrung,
Whose music used around their hearts to steal?
Whose hand would dare to string that harp once more?
Its dulness will tell how sweet it was before.
* * * * *

There was a garden from the palace door
Which opened out upon a close-clipped lawn;
So thick the herbage, that it seemed a floor
Of black-piled velvet, where her lily fawn
Would glide like gleam of sunshine passing o'er
The dewy herbage, at the earliest dawn:
Clipped round by the inwoven foliage, save
Where two green arches further entrance gave.

Here 'twas like passing to some lonely scene
Where the world's strong pulse intermits its beat;
A pause in our existence, where t' have been
Makes the earth-dwellers strangers,—a retreat
Of Nature, not of man; where she, great queen,
From Alpine palaces and seas—the street
Of monsters and huge vessels—loves to come,
Seeking as man does, too, a peaceful, quiet home.
Here soaked a clear stream on its mossy bed,
Silent as falls a fearful star from high:
Matin and vesper service overhead
Were duly chaunted in bird melody;
The olives and the trellised vine-walks spread
A shelter for the parched cicada's cry;
And every flower of shape and beauty rare,
Said masses, swinging incense in the air.

Almansanta is a fragment of some length, the design of which is original. It is in the mythological and fanciful manner which Shelley loved so well; but there is a sedateness and pleasing repose about the movement of the poem entirely different from the dazzling brilliancy and occasional extravagance of that poet. The opening is very beautiful—

There was a quiet island midst the sea,
Distant from man and from his evil ways;
A little spot of sunny luxury,
Where long years passed like school-boy holidays:
And all things joined the earnest symphony;
Which innocent things to their Creator raise;—
Green trees, and clouds, and waterfalls were there,
And the gay-plumaged music of the air.

A Paradise, a place of endless rest,
Such as is not amidst the desert found,
Where myriad mortals dwell,—the worst, the best,
In one inextricable fetter bound.
No noble spirits here were seen oppressed,
Eat up with cares and writhing on the ground:
This was an isle of Phantoms, all were here
Who to the gentlest fancies have been dear.

The silver-slipped daughters of the Ocean
Loved here upon the yellow ribs of sand
To dance their rounds, with most harmonious motion,
While the small wavelets tinkled o'er the strand;
Each one persisting, with meek devotion,
To kiss the feet of that unearthly band;
And ere the thoughtful moon in heaven grew pale,
Nightly these accents would her ears assail.

The Phantom Viracocha is a fragment of a poem in decasyllabic verse, on an old story of the Incas of Peru, told by Garcilasso de la Vega in his "Commentaries." It is very short, but we like it much. The style is vigorous, while the verse flows as softly as the most ultra disciple of Pope's school could desire. The story contains little that is remarkable, but it will afford room for giving the imagination scope in depicting the scenes of old Peru, and the manners of its simple inhabitants. Viracocha was an old Peruvian hero, who appeared in a dream to the Inca Yapanqui, promising him victory over all his enemies; which promise being fulfilled, the Inca was himself afterwards called Viracocha, and built a temple to the beneficent apparition. The following are extracts from Mr. Knox's introduction:—

Honour the brave who fall—they are not dead
Who take their last long sleep on honour's bed—
Their's is the simplest good, the happiest lot,
To be at rest, who cannot be forgot.
Honour the brave who fall, for everywhere
Their souls are hovering round us in the air,
Still with mute gesture do they linger nigh,
And feel the applause for which they dared to die.
For centuries how innocent was all,
From the blue Quito to the southern Maule—
As if within this weary world, one spot,
Free from the general curse, had been forgot;
All others had their legacy of woes,
But still was left one climate of repose,
Whose pure inhabitants had not agreed
On useless wants—all had what all could need;—
Huge natural limits, such as God might plan,
Parted this empire from the reach of man,—
East the Pacific roared, and west the Andes ran.

There is a strange oversight in the last line, which should run—

West the Pacific roared and east the Andes ran—

Peru being bounded by the sea on the west and the Andes on the east. The same error is afterwards repeated:—

By the sea-shore, along the gloomy sand,
The eastern border of this Inca land.
Not in the first hot hey-day of his youth,
When passion blinds the eye to sober truth,
Pizarro, with his stern fanatic band,
Spread desolation o'er this happy land.
He did not crave for glory's sake a place
With the great butchers of the human race;
None of the mournful lust of conquest shed
A bloody halo round this victor's head.—
No laurel-wreath he sought—no crown to show
How he had willed and laid the nations low:
The grey-haired man went calmly forth to slay
Those who had gold, and fling their gold away.]

Trust to the mercies of the tide or rock,
When drifts your bark to meet the leeward shock,—
Trust to the ocean, when no succour nigh,—
Last of your crew, you have but strength to die;—
It yet may waft you to some pleasant shore,
Which human foot hath never trod before;
The forest's lords, their natural wants supplied,
Meeting the feeblest, pause, or turn aside,—
Aye, the huge serpents, who in awful play
Knit tree to tree, with coils of ringlets gay.
But to appease their hunger dart upon the prey.
Man, man alone, whose eye can beam such love,
Who speaks of peace on earth and heaven above,
Who by mysterious sympathy can know
How best to point the dart and aim the blow,
Will seize his fellows, bind them to the stake,
And torture others for the torturist's sake.

The minor poems contain little remarkable; indeed Mr. Knox's genius is rather dramatic or narrative than lyrical. Yet the following lines are an extremely happy imitation of Anacreon:—

LOVE.

Whence comes Love?
And who hath seen the dart
From his bowstring fly
To the wounded heart?
In the air, or on the earth,
Or beneath the water's foam
Where had he his birth?
Love's most sacred mighty name,
His reward be falsehood's shame.
Like the shadow of a bird,

The translation of the Prologue in Heaven, from the "Faust," is exceedingly good. In the lyrical part it is, as might be expected, far inferior to Shelley; but in the dramatic it fully sustains a comparison with him:—

MEPHISTOPELE.

Since you, oh Lord! approach us once again
To ask us how we fare;—nor formerly
Were you pleased to see me,—therefore I
Am, as you see, once more amongst your suite.
Fair words are not my province,—pardon me,
Though all your circle should cry—out and shame!
My notions of true pathos would, I'm sure,
Had you not done with laughing, tickle you.
I could not drop the slightest apt remark
On suns and systems: my strong point is this,
I know how human mortals plague themselves.
That godling of the earth 's of the same stamp.
As quaint as on the first day of his life.
He'd have a somewhat better time, but, sir,
You've given him that glimpse of heavenly light:—
Ha, ha! he calls it reason. Thanks to that,
He is more brutal than the brutallest beast.
Saving your highness' presence, these poor men
Appear to me like long-shanked grasshoppers,
Whose life's a flight, and in the flight a bound;
Then sneak they their sharp humdrum note i' the grass.
So, lay them easy in the grass, 'twere well;
But no, in every puddle goes their snout.

THE LORD.

Proceed in that, too, freely as thou wilt—
Thy peers I hate not—No, of all the spirits
Who do deny my sovereign rule, by me
The waggish scoffer is the least abhorred.
The activity of man is soon relaxed,
Soon yields he to an absolute repose:
Therefore my pleasure is to send a fiend
As his companion, who, as he is a fiend,
Being ever active, spurs him to his work.
But you, ye true and innocent sons of God,
Be glad, the Beautiful is now your own
In living fulness. May the Holy Spirit
Which works and lives, and lives and works for ever,
Embrace you in affectionate bonds of love.
But fix ye with immortal thought profound,
These wavering apparitions which float round.

There are a few marks of carelessness in diction, among which is the unauthorised use of the word shivered, of which the author seems fond; *ex gr.* :—

Could you of him one passing glance have caught
It would have shivered your whole being through,
To see him in such majesty of youth,
High, rich in hope, and innocent of truth.

There is also a tendency to repetition, and an occasional obscurity in the expression of an idea, which is no more than might be expected from a young poet.

SIMPLE SKETCHES FROM CHURCH HISTORY FOR YOUNG PERSONS. By Mrs. TOOGOOD. 1 vol., 12mo. James Burns and Co.

This is a very useful and unpretending little volume, which we can conscientiously recommend to general use. The object is thus explained by the authoress:—"The writer of these little sketches having been for some time interested in charity-schools, has frequently during that period felt a desire to place in the hands of the senior classes some simple outline of the History of the Church, from a conviction that nothing is more likely to enforce an attachment to that church than a knowledge of the facts connected with her history; and that the instability now so prevalent among her members arises often, and particularly in the lower classes, from ignorance. The desire to supply some little information has been increased upon finding that the subject is by no means disagreeable to children, but that it is easy to interest them in it." We will only add that the subjects of the sketches are well chosen, and that the manner in which they are written is creditable to the authoress. We perceive some tincture of Puseyism, but as we avoid controversial subjects, on this head we will say nothing.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF NEWBURY AND ITS ENVIRONS. Speenhamland, Hall, and Marsh. Simpkin and Marshall, London. Published in Numbers.

A work of great topographical interest, full of information on the history and antiquities of Newbury and its environs. At p. 250 will be found a detailed account of Aldermaston House, the scene of the late fire.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE HEALTH OF BODY AND MIND. By FORBES WINSLOW. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 202. Henry Renshaw.

A collection of essays on medical and scientific subjects, which will be found to afford amusement to those who are fond of information conveyed in a popular and agreeable form. Why the book has been called by this title, except with the view of ensnaring the vulgar, it would be hard to say. There is much that is useful to half-informed readers, but there are several ridiculous blunders. For instance, the author gives *Al. Mag.* as the abbreviation of the name of the well-known writer *Olaus Magnus*. (P. 75.) This cannot be a typographical error, since it occurs more than once. The author has evidently made good use of a medical student's reading, but he ought to be more careful in indicating the sources of his quotations. Thus he gives an extract at p. 79 from some medical writer, we forget whom, without indicating the name of the author or character of the work.

EXAMPLES OF RAILWAY MAKING; WHICH, ALTHOUGH NOT OF ENGLISH PRACTICE, ARE SUBMITTED, WITH PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, TO THE CIVIL ENGINEER, AND THE BRITISH AND IRISH PUBLIC. By JOHN WEALE. 1 vol., 8vo. Architectural Library, Holborn.

All persons interested in the construction of railways should have this book, which affords much information on the methods adopted in foreign countries, little if at all known in England. The portions which treat of the American and Belgian railroads are replete with matters of particular importance. It is illustrated by a number of splendid engravings.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

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Tuesday, JOHN OF PARIS; the Diorama, and the Pantomime.

Wednesday, THE LADDER OF LOVE; the Diorama, and the Pantomime.

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Friday, JOHN OF PARIS; the Diorama, and the Pantomime.

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N.B. An Elementary Class on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy is arranged, suited to young persons, the pupils of which have free access to the Institution. Terms, One Guinea per Quarter. Prospectus to be had of the Secretary.

Analyses, Assays, &c., by the Chemist of the Institution.

WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, Music Hall, Store-street.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at Eight o'clock, Mr. WILSON, in his Entertainment, will sing the SCOTTISH SONGS—"Roslin Castle," "An thou wert my ain thing," "Duncans Gray," "Auld Robin Gray," "Bide ye yet," "Get up and bar the door," &c. Part II. "John Anderson, my jo," "Burns's "Highland Mary," "A man's a man for a' that," "Bonny wee thing," "Last May a braw woos'r." Tickets, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes for six, 1s.; for eight, £1.

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The following Lectures will be delivered during the ensuing Season:—

Four Lectures on the CHEMISTRY OF THE GAZOPHILE (Oxygen—Nitrogen—Hydrogen). By THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Esq., Lecturer on Chemistry and Medical Physics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—On Thursday, January 19th, 26th, February 2nd, 9th.

Four Lectures on the STRUCTURE, HABITS, AND METAMORPHOSSES OF INSECTS. By T. RYMER JONES, Esq., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London.—On Thursday, February 16th, 23rd, 30th, March 6th.

Four Lectures on the SUBORDINATE CHARACTERS IN THE PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE. By C. C. CLARKE, Esq.—On Thursday, March 16th, 23rd, April 6th, 13th.

Three Lectures on BOTANY. By EDWARD FORBES, Esq., Professor of Botany in King's College, London.—On Thursday, April 20th, 27th, May 4th.

Three Lectures on A VOYAGE UP THE MEDITERRANEAN. By J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.—On Thursday, May 11th, 18th, 25th.

Classes for the Study of the German and French Languages, and the Practice of Singing and Elision, meet weekly.

W. HERRING, Hon. Sec. January 4th, 1843.

GARRICK'S HEAD AND TOWN HOTEL, Bow-street, opposite Covent-garden Theatre.—PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Those gentlemen who feel themselves enveloped in the mackintosh of native modesty, and suffer embarrassment under the umbrella of fear, in attempts at public or private oratory, would do well to visit the GARRICK'S HEAD, and hear the advocates of the far-famed JUDGE and JURY SOCIETY—orators that transfix through every varied theme of thought stirring eloquence and persuasive argumentation—the very models of forensic genius Churchwardens, presidents of clubs, foremen of juries, coroners, ecclesiastics, licensed victuallers, and all orders of men in public life, would accumulate prodigious advantages by embracing the suggestion announced. To-morrow, Monday, January 23, 1843, the Society will assemble at nine o'clock punctually, to investigate an issue of exciting interest. The Court will sit also on Thursday and Saturday evenings, at the same hour, to entertain cases redolent of sparkling wit and racy humour.

Our judge obeys upon the bench doth sit,
Blackstone in law, and Norbury in wit;
The counsel sage, like sparkling meteors bright,
Illumine themselves, and give to millions light.

Suppers and singing every night after the theatres.—The Garrick's Head and Town Hotel is acknowledged to be the best and most economical Dining-house in London, that department being under the superintendence of Little Williams, formerly proprietor of the celebrated Boiled Beef-house in the Old Bailey. In the splendid Coffee-room of this establishment you may dine off damask, and with a silver fork, for less than One Shilling; in a style, too, equal to Long's, or even the Clarence. All the meat is supplied to this establishment by Mr. G. Jeffery, of Knightsbridge, purveyor to the Queen.—Beds, 1s. 6d.—Vivant Regina et Principes et Kids.

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A GRAND BALL, in aid of this Institution, will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's, on MONDAY, Jan. 23rd, 1843. Mr. E. C. BESELL, Master of the Ceremonies. The celebrated Quadrille Band of Mr. Thomas Adams is engaged.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the HALF YEARLY DIVIDENDS on the Capital Stock of this Company, due on the 25th of December last, will be payable here, on and after the 25th instant, between the hours of Ten and Four, Mondays and Thursdays excepted.

By order of the Board,

JAN. 2, 1843.

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POPULAR HOUSE ACADEMY. Established 1794.—Mr. EDWARD STOCK begs to inform his Friends that his Pupils will Resume their Studies on Friday, the 27th instant, and trusts, by liberal treatment and assiduous attention to their moral and intellectual welfare, to merit that support his late father so kindly received.

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Soup Ladies 6 6 Gravy Spoons 3 6

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SIR EDWARD SUGDEN, LL.D.

Sir Edward Sugden is one of those instances in which talents, energy, and application have lifted their possessor from the humbler ranks of life to the most exalted position. The profession of the law has furnished the most numerous examples of men who have thus "achieved greatness." The reason is evident enough; in no profession does the advantage of birth go for so little, or in which what is called influence is of so small avail. Both these may unite occasionally, and give an individual an earlier opportunity of distinguishing himself; but, if legal knowledge, and the ability to apply it, be not in him, he quickly sinks to the ordinary level. The mighty interests often intrusted to the advocate demand an entire confidence in his abilities. Hence it is that those who have inspired that confidence are overpowered with employment, while the man, perhaps, of talents scarcely inferior wears out his existence in reluctant idleness, "unknown and like esteemed." Society presents no contrast so great as the life of the briefless barrister and the popular pleader: in this branch of the profession a man must be all or nothing. And fearfully difficult are the conditions on which the envied position is obtained—a youth of unremitting study and application, and a manhood of unrelaxing labour, from which even advancing age gives no respite, till the busy scene is closed by the approach of physical infirmity. The high rank and the brilliant reputation must be purchased by soul-exhausting labour, and the princely revenue is gained by toil more grinding than that of a slave. In such a career as this is it to be wondered at that so many shrink and fail? Would it not be strange if the son of luxury and ease should persist in toiling up the rugged steep? The chances here are rather in favour of the child of poverty; he has not the enemy within himself whispering "*cui bono?*" I have all life can give me without this drudgery," he is steeled to endurance, and nerved to toil. Accident may assist in giving him the start, but he has prepared himself to make the utmost possible advantage out of the conjuncture of circumstances, and if he once passes a certain point success is certain and rapid. Many are the names of those who have reached the highest dignities of the law, whose lives exemplify the truth of this general sketch. To them may be added that of Sir Edward Sugden, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Edward is the son of a tradesman of the humblest class, and it may be mentioned to his honour, that he is above the weakness of seeking to conceal his origin. For some years he was employed in the office of a conveyancer, but subsequently studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1807. Among the many that are "called," he was of the few that are "chosen," for he soon distinguished himself. In the following year he published his "Treatise on Powers," a work of standard legal authority, which he subsequently enlarged. The period that followed till the year 1817 was passed in all the activity of a pleader's life; but from this year till his elevation to the bench, he devoted himself exclusively to practice in the Court of Chancery. His eminence in this department was most marked, and he is beyond all question the first equity lawyer of the day. In 1822 he was made King's Counsel, and in 1828 he obtained the office of Solicitor-General, which he held till 1830, when the fall of the Wellington administration deprived him of it. From this time he became almost as well known as a politician as he had been as a lawyer. He was an able and active champion of the principles of the Conservative party, and never let slip any opportunity of damaging the character of the Whigs. Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, was one of his "favourite aversions;" and the differences of the Chancery Court, there restrained by professional etiquette, broke out within the walls of Parliament. Though Brougham was in the Lords, and Sugden in the Commons, they talked at, if not to, each other, and the mutual acrimony was often rather amusing. To this era belongs the "bug" speech of Lord Brougham; for which Sugden took ample revenge in his cutting observation, that "if the Lord Chancellor only knew a little law, he would know a little of everything." On legal points it may be remarked that they were often at variance, for the depth and accuracy of Brougham's legal knowledge has been questioned; the brilliancy and extent of his intellect, and general acquirements, never. On Sir R. Peel's accession to power in his brief administration of 1835, Sir E. Sugden was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He had now reached one of the highest prizes of the profession; but no human advantage is unalloyed. *Surgit amari aliquid.* There is ever the portion of bitterness mingling in the cup of prosperity, and poisoning the relish of the draught. Some peculiar circumstances connected with the domestic life of his earlier years proved an obstacle to the reception of Lady Sugden at the Court of the Lord Lieutenant; the Chancellor resented the indignity, and threw up his office after holding it only three months. This proved of less material consequence than might have seemed probable, as the Peel ministry was shortly after broken up. The Conservatives are again in power, with a better prospect of continuance in it, and Sir

Edward Sugden again fills his former office; we presume, therefore, that the matter in dispute has been arranged. His conduct as Chancellor has given the utmost satisfaction in Ireland. His sound knowledge of the law he administers ensures him the confidence of the bar; while his integrity and impartiality have gained him the respect of the people at large. He is fully alive to the abuses of the court over which he presides, and has recently issued an order for a return of the names, salaries, and duties of all the officers of the Court of Chancery. Some of them have not, it is said, performed any duty for upwards of twelve months, and the order, supposed to be the precursor of the abolition of some of these posts, has caused the greatest consternation.

During the time he sat in Parliament, he represented at different times Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes. He was elected for Ripon in 1837. Few men have obtained eminence in the law with a more general feeling towards them on the part of the public, that their elevation is but the fit reward of the energy and ability displayed throughout their whole career.



FIRE AT GOULSTON'S MANUFACTORY, OLD KENT ROAD.

On Monday evening a most awful and destructive fire broke out in the Old Kent Road, on the extensive premises of Messrs. Rolls, floor-cloth manufacturers, near the Grand Surrey Canal-bridge. Intelligence of the conflagration was, without loss of time, sent to the engine stations for the assistance of the firemen, and in a short time a considerable number of engines and policemen had arrived. Notwithstanding the efforts of all parties, the fire continued almost uninterrupted by the comparative feeble resistance with which it met, until the whole factory, consisting of painting-rooms, drying-houses, storerooms, warehouses, and the other apartments in a floor-cloth manufactory, was consumed. Two private dwelling-houses at the side were also, despite the efforts made to prevent it, destroyed; together with property to a large amount. The fire next spread to the floor-cloth factory of Messrs. Goulston, adjoining the private houses, which, being built chiefly of wood, was soon every part in flames, and burning with great fury. In a quarter of an hour all was destroyed. The heat from the burning buildings was at this time so great that water had to be thrown on the houses opposite to prevent them from catching. The fire was at length subdued for a few moments by the falling of the roofs; but they being composed principally of beams of wood soon ignited, and were destroyed. By nine o'clock the surrounding buildings were out of danger. Messrs. Rolls were insured in the Sun, Phoenix, and several other offices. Messrs. Goulston were also insured. Mr. Rolls and Mr. Goulston were formerly in partnership, and when a dissolution took place, the latter gentleman erected a new factory near that of his former partner. The damage is roughly estimated at little short of £20,000.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Although we have to report the arrival of a very moderate supply of English wheat up to our market this week, the inquiry for even the finest qualities of that article has ruled excessively heavy, and the quotations have suffered an abatement of from 1s to 2s per quarter. In foreign wheat exceedingly little has been passing, and the rates have declined, fully 1s per quarter. The value of malting barley has been maintained, and the same may be said of the best season-made malt; but all other qualities have proved a mere drug. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have had a downward tendency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 54s; ditto white, 54s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 22s to 28s; malting do., 28s to 31s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 45s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s to 25s; rye, 55s to 61 per ton.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household bread, 5d to 6d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 10d; barley, 26s 5d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 29s 4d; beans, 27s 5d; peas, 29s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 47s 2d; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 17s 2d; rye, 29s 4d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 31s 0d per quarter.

Butter on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 10s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—This market continues to exhibit a very buoyant appearance, and a fair demand is experienced from the trade, who mostly hold very light stocks. The lowest market price for sound common congou, cash, is 1s 3d per lb.

Sugar.—We have had a decided improvement in the sugar trade this week, and, in some instances, prices have advanced fully 1s per cwt. Received lumps are 7s 6d.

Coffee.—There is little doing in any kind of coffee, and the quotations are a trifle lower.

Rice.—The prices of Bengal rice are well supported, with a fair demand.

Salt-petre.—The public sales have gone off freely, at an advance of 1s per cwt.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales commenced on Tuesday. The catalogues contained 6810 chests. The sales have gone off slowly, yet an advance of 6d to 10d per lb. was obtained upon the quotations obtained in October last.

Tallow.—The demand for Russia tallow is dull, and prices are rather drooping. We have sellers of P. Y. C. on the spot, at 47s 3d; for forward delivery, 47s per cwt.

Provisions.—Some large sales of both Irish and foreign butter have taken place this week, and prices have advanced fully 2s per cwt. The best Friesland brings 11s 8d to 12s per cwt. The bacon market is very dull. Prime sizeable Waterford is selling at 36s to 38s; heavy, 34s to 36s per cwt. In other kinds of provisions little is doing.

Coals.—Adair's, 16s; New Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 18s 6d; Brad-dyl's Hetton, 21s; Stewart's, 21s; Caradoc, 21s; Killoe, 21s per ton. Ships arrived, 34s.

Oils.—This market remains firm, and full quotations are freely paid.

Wool.—The imports this week have been about 1200 packages, chiefly from New South Wales. We have a fair private contract inquiry at full quotations.

Hops.—For the best pockets we have a fair inquiry; but in other kinds little is doing. Prices are about 2s per cwt. above those noted on this day se'mnight.

Potatoes.—Owing to the large quantities of potatoes offering, the inquiry for them still rules dull, at late rates.

Smithfield.—The supplies of each kind of fat stock being more than adequate to meet the wants of the dealers, the general inquiry is slow, at the following prices:—Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 8d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—This market has again ruled inactive, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3s 2d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per 8lbs., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

In commercial affairs generally the alterations which have occurred this week have attracted only in a very slight degree the attention of the public. At this season of the year trade is always without much animation; and, excepting amongst manufacturing interests, the usual dullness prevails now in all other quarters. In Manchester, and throughout the cotton-manufacturing districts, it affords us the greatest satisfaction again to repeat that, in every department of industry, the labouring classes continue to be productively employed at wages fully equal to the expenses of living, and that the demand for manufactured goods, with a view to the Chinese, Indian, and Australian markets, continues rather to increase than the contrary. This is really legitimate trade, and not dependent on circumstances, as is the case with our intercourse with the nations of Europe, or with the United States of North America, for the returns, which will be made to us by our colonies, India possessions, and China, in payment for these goods, will consist of valuable articles, the produce of those climates, and not in commodities which we can produce most abundantly at home. This activity in the cotton trade is attended from necessity by a corresponding briskness in the cotton-wool markets, where large quantities continue to pass into consumption; and fortunately, in consequence of large supplies almost daily arriving, prices of this raw material do not improve in proportion to the increased demand. At Leeds, and throughout the woollen-manufacturing towns, to describe the present condition of trade would be only to repeat what we have now said of the cotton trade, with this difference, however, that, in the raw material of wool, an appearance of higher prices exists; indeed, in some places these improvements have already partially taken place. Thus, the manufacturing interests are again rapidly advancing in prosperity; for even in the too long distressed town of Paisley, trade is likewise coming round, and some hundreds of workmen have been taken during the last ten or fourteen days from a state nearly bordering on starvation, and placed in a position in which they can again support themselves and their families in a certain degree of comfort, if not of actual abundance.

In that of colonial and East India produce little alteration has occurred, excepting in that of coffee, the supplies of which are large, and prices are consequently rather lower than they were last week. The sales of tea have been latterly also large; and, if there be any alteration, prices are a shade dearer. For sugar, likewise, the demand continues to be considerable, and prices have been fairly supported. The same report must be made of rice, indigo, opium, and of various articles the produce of the East Indies. Several vessels have been taken up by Government within these few days to proceed to the coast of Africa, and there to embark free labourers for the cultivation of our possessions in the West Indies. These immigrants must add greatly to the value of those colonies by the increase which they are likely to make in their productiveness; and, as their wages will be more than equal to their expenditure, a considerable addition to the quantity of British manufactures now consumed in them must be the necessary consequence of this increase in the number of the labourers. Under a proper system of cultivation our colonists may eventually be enabled to supply all the markets in Europe with produce, considerably cheaper than it can be drawn from any other quarter; and the experiment of inducing free labourers to reside for a time on the property of the colonists is therefore of the deepest importance, should success attend this first attempt at emigration from Africa, on the part of the British Government, to our West India possessions.

The hardware trade at Sheffield has received, in the course of this week, a rather serious shock, by the unfortunate failure of an eminent banking establishment in that town. Expectations are, however, entertained that this firm may soon resume their payments; and in that neighbourhood will be put to considerable inconvenience, and the reviving activity, which has been observable latterly, more particularly in cutlery, must be in some measure interrupted, should payments remain for any considerable time suspended.

Money continues very plentiful amongst all the City capitalists, and channels for its productive employment, instead of increasing with commercial improvement, appear daily to become scarcer. In the leading railroad shares this state of the money market is gradually producing favourable effects, and causing an advance in the value of several of them. The quotation for those of the London and Birmingham line has again risen, and it is now difficult to invest money in them under £212. A dividend of 4s 10s per share for the half year, however, will be paid within a fortnight hence, which, in a certain measure, no doubt, has produced the present demand for them. In the lines to Southampton, Brighton, and of the Great Western, some improvement has likewise occurred, but not to the extent of that in the Birmingham and London line, alluded to above. On the Foreign Stock Exchange, Spanish Bonds continue to be the principal object at present for speculation. The uncertainty, however, still prevailing respecting the suppression in Spain of the nefarious smuggling trade, through the medium of a material reduction in the rates of duty now imposed there on the introduction of British manufactures for Spanish consumption, has rather strengthened the operations of the Bears in those securities, and caused a decline in them during the week of about 1 per cent. In Mexican Bonds, also, and in those of Colombia, some speculative transactions have occurred at last week's prices. On the English Stock Exchange the time account was arranged in the beginning of the week, and the settlement caused no variation in prices. It was attended by only one small lame duck. On Wednesday, however, the Bears managed to reduce the price of the Consols by at least 1 per cent., founding their operations on the improbable supposition that a coolness exists between the British and French Governments respecting Spain. The King of the French, however, knows the interests of his kingdom too well to entangle himself in any difficulties with this country. The Bulls know this to be the case, and the late value of the Consols will be therefore speedily restored, and probably advanced during the progress of the market next week.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock, 172s	India Stock 261s pm
3 per Cent Red., 95s	Ditto Bonds 60 pm
3 per Cent Cons. 94½	Ditto Old Annuities, 93½
3½ per Cent Red., 101½	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101	Ex. Bills, 1000s, 2d., 65 pm
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto 500s., pm 63
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 63 pm
Jan. 1860, 12 13-16	Bank Stock for Account,
Oct. 1859,	India Stock for Opg.,
Jan. 1860, 12 9-16	Consols for Opg., 94½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p),	London and Blackwall (— p),
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p), 48	London and Birmingham (100 p), 210½
Great Western Railway (65 p), 90½	Ditto Thirds (32 p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64½	Ditto New Shares (2 p),
Ditto Fifth (12 p), 17½	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p), 36½	(£41 6s. 10d. p),

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13, 1843.

FOREIGN-OFFICE.—JAN. 13.—A notification is given of the intention of the President of Mexico to cause a strict blockade of the ports of Sisal and Campeche, and also of such parts of the coast of Yucatan as may be occupied by the force in revolt against the legitimate Government of the Republic. It is further stated by her Majesty's Minister at Mexico, that the port of Laguna de Terminos is not included in the said intended blockade.

DOWNING-STREET.—JAN. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry F. Seagram, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.

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